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ARMED FORCES SPOKESMAN SCORES NEUTRON BOMB PLANS

AU101604 East Berlin HORIZONT in German No 14/81 p 21

[Report on APN military commemtator Vasiliy Morozov interview with Lt Gen Nikolay Cherov, spokesman of the General Staff of the USSR Armed Forces, headline "Neutron Weapon--Insidious Attack on the Military Balance"--date and place not given]

[Text] Question: Surely it is justified to say that the December 1979 NATO decision on production and development of new U.S. medium-range nuclear missiles, which was forced upon Western Europe, the "new" U.S. nuclear war strategy officially proclaimed in Presidential Directive 59, and the renewal of plans for producing and deploying the neutron weapon in Western Europe by the Reagan administration are links in a militarist chain by which the United States wants to firmly harness "refractory" Western Europe to its war chariot.

General Chervov: Undoubtedly there is every reason for such a conclusion. For the new U.S. medium-range nuclear weapons and the neutron weapon are the most important elements of that material basis on which the complete structure of the so-called new U.S. nuclear weapon strategy rests. As early as last year, during the "Autumn Forge-80" NATO maneuver series, the principles of this inhumane strategy were tested on West European territory. Then as well as later the NATO and U.S. propaganda loudly propagated the mandacious main theses of this strategy of a "limited" nuclear war, of its being "admissible" and "acceptable." The new U.S. nuclear weapons were depicted as "humane" weapons which are allegedly directed only against military targets and would spare the civilian population.

Today the American neutron bomb is being presented to Europe under the same label of a "humane" and "clean" weapon as a principal means of combat in an "acceptable" nuclear war. It should not be overlooked that this is already the second U.S. attempt to smuggle this dangerous weapon to the European Continent, and thus to increase the risk of the outbreak of a general nuclear war.

Question: What are the arguments on which the U.S. administration today bases its endeavors to force upon Western Europe the deployment of neutron weapons on its territory?

General Chervov: In order to exert pressure on the West Europeans, the overseas politicians cite several reasons. For instance, they try to convince their NATO partners that employment of a neutron weapon would not necessarily result in a general nuclear conflict because, allegedly, it is merely a tactical weapon that is only employed in the battlefield and would thus not be the cause of a nuclear war.

Such arguments, however, are unsound. The Pentagon leaders and the responsible NATO figures supporting them know very well that development of the neutron weapon is a criminal action from the viewpoint of international law, because neutron bombs are weapons which in their function are to some extent similar to chemical and biological means of mass destruction. The attempt to put the neutron weapon on the same level as traditional means of combat is a deception of the worst kind. Neutron bombs are weapons whose use would result in the total destruction of any life in the combat operations area.

Moreover, together with the lie about a military threat by the Soviet Union, they try to convince West Europeans that the neutron weapon would allegedly strengthen NATO's military potential and would constitute a "means of containment." This is an impertinent lie too. The neutron weapons are not a means of "containment" but, being extremely dangerous means of mass destruction, are offensive weapons which would sow death and ruin in the war theater. According to Pentagon strategists' plans, U.S. territory--and they deliberately conceal that--is to be kept out of it and not to be exposed to any nuclear strikes.

It is not difficult to realize the direct interrelation between the decision on production and deployment of new U.S. medium-range nuclear missiles in West Europe, which was forced upon the NATO countries, and the revival of plans to deploy neutron weapons there as well. Before long the United States will demand of its NATO partners that they consent to the deployment of neutron weapons on the territory of West European countries and accelerated implementation of the NATO decision of the new U.S. nuclear weapons. Implementation of these plans would mean an extremely dangerous escalation of the arms race--with the resulting increase in the risk of confrontation and the growing danger of a nuclear catastrophe.

The plans for deploying American neutron weapons on West European territory directly contradict the tasks of strengthening peace and security on the European Continent and of implementing the lofty aims anchored in the Final Act of the Helsinki all-European conference.

Today it is difficult to tell what course events would take if the neutron weapons was introduced into the NATO arsenals. One thing is clear: The militant circles of the United States are desperately attempting to gain military superiority at any price. However, with the current balance of power in the world, this idea cannot be implemented. As Leonid Brezhnev declared, the USSR could not remain a passive observer. It would have to face the necessity of answering this challenge in order to safeguard the security of the Soviet people, their allies and friends.

Question: Various military experts in the NATO countries base their thesis of the relative "harmlessness" of the neutron weapons among other things on the argument that its employment would result in a lower number of casualties among the civil population. Is that the case? Please tell us what the neutron weapon is and what its effects are.

General Chervov: Such explanations deceive people regarding the real dangers. The warhead with intensified radiation, that is, the so-called neutron weapon, is designed as a nuclear weapon of low detonation strength. Explosion of the nuclear igniting charge releases a great amount of neutrons, on to which 80 percent of the explosion energy is transmitted. This stream of hyperfast neutrons has a destructive effect on living creatures. At the same time, the energy release in the form of a blast wave and light emission is drastically reduced, which lessens the damage to buildings and combat technical means. Covers and cellars which usually must serve as shelters for the civilian population cannot essentially weaken the stream of neutrons.

Thus the decisive aim of the neutron weapon is to kill all life, while leaving buildings, objects and other "assets" intact. Proponents of this weapon call it "humane"--but it is "humane" only vis-a-vis buildings and so forth. Vis-a-vis man it is barbaric.

Question: Every day the international press publishes reports that the protest wave against the neutron weapon has swept all countries and continents. How do you appraise the possibilities and strength of the world public in the struggle against this fatal weapon?

General Chervov: Above all I am thinking of the great successes achieved by the active protest of the world public in 1977-78 against the U.S. endeavors to start producing the neutron weapon and deploying it on the European Continent. The U.S. President found himself compelled to stop temporarily this misanthropic action. Yet the U.S. proponents of the nuclear armament madness have obviously never given up their dangerous plans for producing and deploying new weapons of mass destruction on the European Continent. A wave of indignation is spreading among the various circles of the public: Europe is unwilling to let itself be deceived and used as a neutron hostage of the Pentagon. In the United States they quickly hatched out an answer to this reaction and took a peculiar "step back." The press published reports that the statement by the U.S. secretary of defense must be viewed more or less as his personal opinion, and that this opinion in no way expressed the official attitude of the American Government.

Is that really the case? Of course not. Mr Weinberger's statements should neither be regarded as a slip of the tongue nor as a result of lacking political experience. What actually happened is that the Pentagon chief openly expressed precisely that viewpoint on the neutron weapon issue which the present U.S. administration fully and unreservedly shares.

As far as the possibilities of the peace forces are concerned one can say with certainty that this attempt by the American nuclear weapon strategists to swamp Western Europe with neutron weapons is bound to fail. Commonsense must triumph over the dangerous ambitions of militarist circles in today's America.

SOVIET DELEGATE SPEAKS AT GENEVA DISARMAMENT TALKS

LD110920 Moscow TASS in English 1829 GMT 10 Apr 81

[Text] Geneva, 10 Apr, TASS--The profound interest of the members of the Committee on Disarmament has been aroused by the proposals, set out in the speech made by Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, at the 16th Congress of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, on necessity of a constructive dialogue between states and of achieving substantial progress in the field of restraining the arms race and in the area of disarmament.

The speech by the head of the Soviet state is again illustrative of the CPSU's and the Soviet state's deep interest in achieving a tangible progress in solving the problems of disarmament, and totally disproves the Western propaganda inventions about the USSR's alleged strivings for achieving military-strategic superiority, Viktor Israelyan, representative of the USSR, said in a speech at the meeting of the committee. Even here, at the committee, he said, representatives of the USA and some other Western states are discoursing on some 'Soviet military threat' and thereby try to lay the blame for the arms race on the USSR.

Such unsavoury manoeuvres are being also undertaken by representatives of the Western countries during the consideration by the committee of the question of banning new types and systems of weapons of mass destruction. The danger of creating qualitatively new types of weapons is that they can make it seceptionally difficult and even impossible to exercise control over them and, it means, an agreed limitation of them.

The Soviet Union strives to prevent the launching of a new stage of the arms race which would undermine international stability and by far enhance the danger of outbreak of war. As is known, it suggests concluding an all-embracing agreement banning the development and production of any new types of weapons of mass destruction and new systems of such weapons. At the same time a possibility of concluding partial agreement, for example, on prohibition of radiological weapons is not ruled out.

Representatives of India, Hungary and Mongolia in their speeches at the committee's meeting called for more active negotiations in the field of banning new types and systems of weapons of mass destruction, and submitted a number of concrete proposals on that score.

WEEKLY 'INTERNATIONAL OBSERVERS ROUNDTABLE'

LD121918 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0745 GMT 12 Apr 81

["International Observers Roundtable" program with Aleksandr Yengeniyevich Bovin, IZVESTIYA political observer; Nikolay Vladimirovich Shishlin, international affairs journalist; and Viktor Nikolayevich Levin, all-union radio commentator]

[Text] [Levin] Hello esteemed comrade listeners. The major event in international life this week was Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's speech at the 16th Congress of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia in Prague. This speech attracted universal attention because of two circumstances, because of the main problems with which it dealt--the question of interaction of the states of the socialist community--and the tasks which now exist in the sphere of international politics, the paramount tasks. And it can be said outright that the speech was a development of the foreign policy program of the 26th CPSU Congress, its concretization in present circumstances. The 26th congress noted the especial significance of strengthening friendship and cooperation with the countries of socialism, and this direction of the 26th congress, the presence of the CPSU delegation at the 16th CPCZ Congress, as well as the participation of our party's delegation in the proceedings of the congress of Bulgarian communists which was held last week and the 59th Congress, which has only just opened, reflect the CPSU's line toward strengthening friendship and cooperation, all-round cooperation, with the countries of socialism.

Socialist Cooperation

[Shishlin] It seems to me that the confirmation of the principled course of the socialist states toward construction, toward the strengthening of peace, is a notable feature. However, confirmation of this course--I wish to make this reservation--does not mean a simple repetition of this course. It is well known, say, that the developed socialist states set themselves the task of intensifying their national economies. This entails a whole series of changes, such as changes in the economic mechanism.

Comparatively recently, the Vietnamese NHAN DAN published a very interesting article analyzing Vietnam's economic position. It is, to put it bluntly, very difficult and complicated. The article uses interesting terms such as the need to move from the administrative-supply method of running the economy to a socialist entrepreneurial method. This is very interesting. This undoubtedly involves the strengthening of socialist property but, at the same time, also involves the development of the independent activity and creativity of both collectives and individual socialist workers. Or take, for example, the subject of socialist economic integration. Yesterday it was at one level and tomorrow it will be at another. Or, going back once again to the subject of confirming the course--it also includes issues connected with grand politics--take, for example, the strengthening of the political stability of the socialist states. The first element in strengthening the party's leading role is to multiply its links with the masses, its ability to listen to the voice of the masses and to make decisions consistent with the true aspirations of the masses. In this respect it seems to me that the congresses are yielding very rich material and they convincingly attest to the fact that communists who are in power see what is to be done and decide correctly how it is to be done.

[Levin] Yes, currently the chief front for all the socialist countries is the economic front. The task, as Leonid Ilich Brezhnev formulated it, is first, to work increasingly well, efficiently and in an organized manner while developing one's economy, culture and socialist democracy; second, ceaselessly to strengthen the unity of the fraternal countries, their comprehensive and increasingly far-reaching cooperation in all spheres, and to combine efforts and resources as rationally as possible in the interests of each of our countries and of the whole community.

[Shishlin] As regards the foreign-policy aspects of the decisions at the congresses which have taken place, the communist and workers' parties of the socialist states extend their solidarity to the foreign-policy program of the 26th congress, and, in this instance, our path is one. Our possibilities are different and, on occasion, our methods are different.

Reaction to Talks Proposal

But there is a unity of objectives and a unity of aspirations.

[Bovin] Everyone, of course, also noted that part of Leonid Ilich's speech which was devoted to the situation in Europe and, in particular, to one of the most topical aspects of that situation--nuclear weapons. [Word indistinct] the European theater of military operations, strategic Euro-weapons. Well, it must regrettably be said that in their statements our Western partners, to whom all this was addressed, are making all kinds of half-hearted declarations to the effect that yes, it is fine that Moscow is holding out the branch of detente, how nice, we are considering it, we are thinking it over. Unfortunately, matters are not progressing beyond these official diplomatic formulas and this was shown quite distinctly at the session of the NATO Nuclear Planning Group held in Bonn only recently. Well, these sessions were closed, of course, and journalists were not allowed in, but, to judge from what the press is writing, the voice of Weinberger, the U.S. secretary of defense, dominated there, of course. He attempted to dictate U.S. policy to the West European allies, and sometimes not without success.

This can be seen, above all, in attitudes to talks. Ultimately, our position is this: Fine, we are ready to start these talks even tomorrow, without any preliminary conditions. That is our position. And the West realizes this full well.

[Shishlin] Yes, the United States says, yes, it is also ready and also essentially says that there are no preliminary conditions, but no earlier than in about 4 months time.

[Bovin] Yes, this applies both to Euro-strategic weapons, and, even more so, to SALT. At the same session of the group, the American secretary came down sharply against SALT II trying to prove its detrimental consequences for America, as it were, and, all in all, I would not draw optimistic conclusions from the session. Quite the contrary. Of course, again there was discussion of increasing military spending the Weinberger declared that if the Europeans fell behind here the Americans would take a dim view of it. In sum, he twisted their arms as best he could. And what has now occurred in Bonn is no coincidence, because it unfortunately reflects the general change of direction in U.S. foreign policy, a change toward a tough line, toward strong-arm methods. Admittedly, it can be said that this course has not yet been formulated, it is still in the process of being formulated. All kinds of arguments, discussions, and contradictory statements are still coming out of Washington, and Haig has not yet [words indistinct] with the White House, but through all this muddle of contradictory statements, it seems to me one can discern a change in America's foreign policy course in a dangerous direction, in a direction of confrontation with the Soviet Union.

[Shishlin] I agree with your overall assessment, although I should like to add just a few positive notes in connection with the recent visit to the Soviet Union by Genscher, the West German minister of foreign affairs. I repeat, however, that I agree with your overall assessment, and it is, I would not say typical, but to some extent consistent, that China's foreign policy is exerting negative influence on the formulation of the American course in just this direction. We have already had occasion to talk about China's reaction and to surmise what China's reaction to the Soviet Union's proposal concerning confidence-building measures for the Far East would be. Quite recently, RENMIN RIBAO carried a comprehensive and detailed article on the congress's foreign-policy proposals. This is how the Soviet proposal is appraised: The proposal, RENMIN RIBAO writes, is spearheaded against the American-Japanese military alliance as well as against the strategic line of the United States, China and Japan which is in the process of being coordinated.

And the concept is developed, using Chinese terminology, as follows: It is said that the Soviet Union is striving to demolish the united antihegemonist situation. Well, it is a strange construction, but the policy is strange too.

[Bovin] It does not seem strange to me because it is in line with their general and, one might say, long-standing anti-Soviet policy.

[Shishlin] As for these positive notes, to which one would like to add, it is unfortunate that these positive notes are much more prevalent on this side of the Atlantic. Even though Genscher's visit was, to a certain extent, aimed at comparing viewpoints it was not envisaged that any agreements would be drafted or documents singed. Nevertheless, this comparison of viewpoints in itself shows that the Soviet idea of the need to continue the dialogue between East and West and to move it into a constructive channel is meeting with a generally positive reaction among those same West German ruling circles. And there is no doubt that this sort of attitude to the Soviet position is not unique in European policy, in the policy of European capitalist states. Well, capitalist Europe in itself, I understand, does not determine the common trend of NATO actions. Nevertheless, capitalist Europe is immensely important.

[Bovin] Of course, there is no question about that. I agree with Nikolay Vladimirovich, but all the same one must take into account, especially in the complex changes in international events, that these contradictions which naturally exist between Western Europe and America will, of course, remain. But at the same time, the unity of class positions is also in evidence. And this duality of positions, in the FRG, in France, in Italy and in all those countries neatly underlines the attempt not to fall out with America, on the one hand, and to keep open some avenue of dialogue with the Soviet Union, on the other.

Missile Moratorium Viewed

[Levin] I think that Genscher could have conducted the talks more constructively if he had shown more independence in relation to the U.S. position. The question of the independence of Western European states in relation to the United States is now acquiring a special resonance precisely because of the pressure to which they are being subjected by the United States. And so there is certainly a difference in approach to the solution of fundamental problems of contemporary international life between the United States and Western Europe and it is being examined: and one would, of course, like to hope that in the final analysis the more realistic approach of the West European states will also exert an influence on U.S. policy, but in order for that to happen this realism on the part of Western Europe must not fall apart under pressure from the United States but must exert a positive influence on Washington's policy. With regard to the Nuclear Planning Group session, I would like to direct attention to the following point. I feel that it is a very important point: For when the Western states say that the proposals raised by the 26th CPSU Congress on a moratorium, that is a freeze, on the deployment of new medium-range nuclear missile weapons in Europe are unacceptable to them, as a rule they cite the fact that the Soviet Uniton has supposedly built up such weaponry that it is creating a threat to them and any freeze would establish this Soviet superiority for a long time to come.

In his speech in Prague, Leonid Ilich Brezhnev made direct reference to utterances by Chancellor Schmidt and U.S. Secretary of State Haig, who quite recently admitted the existence of a parity. Look even in the final communique of the NATO Nuclear Planning Group session the document which is already recording the present situation, the document which was compiled under the direction of Weinberger, the following sentence appears: The continuous intensification of Soviet military might contains in itself the possibility of a destabilization in the existing position. That is to see, when one sorts it out, that even the Nuclear Planning Group proceeds from the premise that there is only a propsect of a possible change in the existing situation and that at present there is stability.

And on this level the proposals by the Soviet Union for a moratorium, proposals which were very precisely set out yet again by Comrade Brezhnev in his speech in Prague, would seem to respond logically to the interests of the Western powers first and foremost; if you are frightened that the situation will be destabilized in the future as a result of specific Soviet actions then let us simply stop these actions. But the stance of the Western powers looks illogical precisely because of the fact that mention of the talks at this time, as I see it, is serving as a cover for measures to upgrade arms [dovodruzheniye], as they call it in NATO, and in reality, for measures directed at achieving military superiority.

[Shishlin] This is probably correct and incorrect, because I would not say that it is simply talk about talks. These are serious proposals which, of course, are also being thought out seriously all the same, although NATO is undoubtedly striving to upgrade its weapons. Thus, the U.S. paper Baltimore SUN wrote that the United States is drawing a long wavy line in the sand for the Soviet Union [as heard]. Well that is a curious expression, but evidently...

Haig in Mideast, Europe

[Bovin--interrupting] Incidentally, Showing that you must not cross that line. That is what it means. Now they clearly want to add some practical elements to that line. At present a very interesting change in U.S. policy in the Near East is taking place. Under Carter there was, all the same, a poor and meager understanding that the nucleus of the Near East problem is the Palestinian problem. It is another matter that Carter wanted to put the brakes on this and, somehow, solve it without solving it [sentence as heard]. But now we see a clear reassessment of the situation. Haig is stressing everywhere that the core of the Near East conflict and of the instability in the area is not the Palestinian question but the threat from the Soviet Union; strictly speaking, the main idea of Haig's visit was, as the Americans put it, to create a strategic mutual understanding of all those Arab countries and Israel, an understanding of this circumstance; for Haig was scaring them all the time with the Soviet threat, striving to consolidate, to bring together the positions, so to speak, both of Israel and of the Arab states on an anti-Soviet basis. This was the aim of Haig's visit, and his purpose in this was to create the possibility of stepping up the U.S. military presence there. But what happened in fact? In fact, nothing really came of it, because, well, naturally Israel gave all-round support and said that it is ready at any time to give the Americans any bases on Israeli territory, that it understood that the USSR is the main enemy. As for Egypt, even there everything was done with far greater difficulty, because for example, whereas Israel is insisting on an increase in the quantity of American troops in Sinai in the buffer zone, As-Sadat is being generally stingy here and does not want Americans there because he is afraid of being criticized for replacing Israeli occupation troops with American troops. As for Jordan and Saudi Arabia, they told Haig bluntly that they consider his position incorrect, that they consider the most important central issue to be the Palestinian issue, and that without a solution to the Palestinian question there is nothing to be done there. This is all that Haig got over there.

[Shishlin] Yes, and as for As-Sadat, in the first place he is now formulating the Palestinian problem itself without referring to the right to form an independent state on their own. He refers merely to the right of the Palestinians to determine their fate. But he was unstinting in his complements to the United States to renew its role in the world as the first superpower.

[Bovin] Yes, this holds no surprise. He is holding onto the States as onto a lifebelt. But it is interesting that this is happening among a mass of complexities; for example, on the one hand Israel supported Haig's mission and on the other hand, a fairly stormy debate arose out there, because the Americans intend to sell Saudi Arabia a new consignment of weapons, for example, five aircraft equipped with the AWACS for long-range observation; the F-15 planes are to be equipped with extra air to air missiles and fuel tanks which extend the range of activity of those planes. The Israelis are extremely nervous about this.

[Levin] Western Germany...

[Bovin--interrupting] Yes, is intending to sell Saudi Arabia a large batch of Leopard II tanks.

[Levin] There are many complex questions there too.

[Bovin That is certainly so.

[Levin] Schmidt is saying we have not yet taken a final decision, although the general aspiration of the West German military industrial corporations to emerge into the world market has been manifested energetically of late.

[Bovin] At least earlier the FRG adhered to the position of not selling weapons to areas of conflict. But now, with regard to Saudi Arabia, this principle is apparently beginning to be violated even though, of course, a great deal of negotiation still has to take place.

Anyway, to sum up Haig's visit, one must say that he did not achieve the main task that he set himself even though one could say that he did manage to achieve something. In particular the question of the international troop formation is Sinai, half of whose forces are to be American, has been resolved in principle. Evidently, As-Sadat has agreed with this in principle. So, apparently, there will be an intermediate stage here. [as heard]

[Levin] There is also the question of which forces will comprise the other half.

[Bovin] Well, Australia is being mentioned, and so is Canada, and so is the Island of Fiji.

[Levin] Maybe the Americans can rely on them.

[Bovin] Yes, there are several variants now.

[Levin] I should like to add that Haig very much needed his Mideast trip to be successful for this was his first trip abroad as secretary of state. However, Haig did not achieve success. After his trip to four Near East countries--Egypt, Israel, Jordan and Saudi Arabia--Haig made a lightning trip to a number of European states, he visited Italy, Spain, Britain and the FRG, and in those places too he pursued the same line aimed at stepping up confrontation and whipping up anti-Soviet passions.

At the same time as Haig was making this trip the defense secretary, Weinberger, travelled both through Bonn and Rome. After the meeting of the Nuclear Planning Group he was attempting to create a specific form for the commitments of NATO states--commitments imposed by the Americans for an increase in military preparations.

Naturally, and in this respect, Aleksandr Yevgenyevich, you are absolutely right, the U.S. pressure is making itself felt, and in general and as a whole NATO is embarking on the path of stepping up its military efforts. But, let us be frank, it would have been simply naive to have expected any kind of peace-loving gestures from the Nuclear Planning Group.

Overall U.S. Policy

[Bovin] Well, I should like to return once again to the general orientation of American policy. As you can see, the Soviet Union is the main enemy. Well, it would seem that a lot of years have passed since 1917. There have been revolutions. The Third World has indeed changed. There has been the downfall of colonialism. Indeed, I no longer know how ignorant one needs to be or how much one needs to shut one's eyes to reality to see, as Reagan has said, that in essence it is the hand of Moscow--that wherever something happens, wherever a revolution takes place it is the hand of Moscow or the hand of Havana.

[Levin] Incidentally, as for the question of the American theory about Havana having a hand in all the events in Latin American countries--events which are not simple--we have been able to see that from the example of El Salvador and from the recent example of Nicaragua--though one cannot really refer to a recent example because the example is continuing--the American attempts to divert Nicaragua from the path of genuinely independent development are not only not ceasing but are being stepped up.

And the Washington administration's machinations in all these events, each of which has its own history, its own background and its own causes--although these causes do have a common denominator--the pressure of the American monopolies, the dominance of the American monopolies and the policies of the American proteges in those states, or simply a search for something better--and Washington is attempting to explain all this by alleged interference by Havana. [Sentence as heard] From this there follows another thesis. Judging from everything, it is not only a question of stifling the process of the revolutionary struggle of the people of El Salvador, it is a question of creating very strong pressure--let us not conjecture at present how far Washington is ready to go in respects of this pressure--against Cuba too, against the first socialist state in the Western Hemisphere.

[Bovin] It was not by chance, therefore, that a declaration of Soviet support for Cuba was heard from the rostrum of the Czechoslovak congress.

[Levin] And indeed, the circumstances are most alarming. Take, for example, the fact that Meese, the President's chief political adviser, gave to understand that the United States could resume a blockade of Cuba. And Stoessel, the under secretary of state for political affairs, admitted that Washington, and I quote verbatim, is considering a wide range of measures, political, economic and not excluding but also not definitely including military measures, against Cuba. Here, of course, the diplomatic nature of the formulation, not excluding but also not definitely including, attracts attention. Altogether it is a question of an attempt to put intensified pressure on Cuba. And our solidarity with Cuba in these conditions is certainly freshly confirmed. The vain nature of U.S. hopes to solve all problems with strong-arm pressure will, of course, be displayed throughout the entire world, even though the whole world is aware, and the experience of history testifies most convincingly to the fact that success in negotiations between states comes only when attempts to dictate one's own terms are cast aside, when there is a real desire for peace and mutual respect for the interests of partners.

Soviet Policies Viewed

In this connection, as a further specific example of Soviet peaceful foreign policy, I would like to mention the visit to Austria by Comrade Tikhonov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers. During this visit, the Austrian federal chancellor, Kreisky, said outright that neutral Austria is a vivid example of the fact that the policy of detente is possible. This example, which has shown the positive results of the course of detente, is valuable for other countries too. Indeed, the visit helped the development of political relations between the Soviet Union and Austria and helped the development of economic relations. In particular, a very large-scale agreement was signed for the supply of pipes from Austria to the Soviet Union. The value of this agreement is put at 1 billion schillings. In this respect, the Austrian press notes that indeed, of late, a deficit of 7 billion [as heard] existed in Austria's trade balance with the Soviet Union and Austria wishes to expand trade and sell more to the Soviet Union. The Soviet Union is ready to buy more goods from Austria inasmuch as our relations are indeed constructed on a mutually beneficial basis. This example vividly confirms the general line of the fruitful nature and constructiveness of detente.

[Bovin] We have a little time left, and I would like, dear comrades, to speak of the fact that we are holding this program on a very notable day. Twenty years have passed since the first space flight by a man, Gagarin, a citizen of our country. Now the day of 12 April 1981 allows us to return to the day of 12 April 20 years ago when Yuriy Alekseyevich Gagarin was the first earthman to go into space. Then we were able to see for ourselves, through the eyes of a citizen of the Soviet Union, that the earth is small and wonderful and must be guarded for the present and future generations.

This work of preserving peace on earth and firmly establishing a worthwhile life for everyone is what we are carrying out.

[Levin] This is the basis of the foreign-policy program of the 26th congress and the program of peace for the eighties for the implementation of which our party and our government are fruitfully and purposefully working.

At this point our program is coming to an end. Thank you for your attention.

UN AFRICAN GROUP DEMANDS DEBATE ON NAMIBIA

LD111306 Moscow TASS in English 1238 GMT 11 Apr 81

[Text] New York, 11 Apr, TASS--The group of African states at the United Nations has demanded an immediate convocation of the Security Council to discuss the Namibian issue in connection with the refusal by the South African regime to comply with the decisions the international community has taken on the problem.

The toughening of South African policies and the brazen refusal to hold talks with the United Nations on the Namibian problem are directly linked with the hopes the racists entertain for the backing from the Reagan administration. They have good grounds to count on this. Washington not only declared the Republic of South Africa a "friendly nation" but substantiated the declaration with specific deeds. Pretoria's high-ranking emissaries were given a warm welcome in the United States, including from Jeane Kirkpatrick, the U.S. permanent representative at the United Nations.

Chester Crocker, assistant secretary of state for Africa, recently went on a tour of the countries in Southern Africa. It is believed in the United Nations circles that the main aim of his mission would be to bring pressure to bear on the independent states in the south of the continent and force them into dropping support for the U.N. plan for Namibia's transfer to independence. Instead, Washington advances its own plan which envisages the determination of the country's political system and the main constitutional provisions before free elections take place, or in conditions of Namibia's occupation by South African troops. What is meant in essence is a plot to deprive the Namibian people of the right to decide their destiny themselves.

Washington's intention to take the discussion of the Namibian problem out of the United Nations where African states and SWAPO enjoy firm support from socialist and non-aligned states, serves the same unseemly aims. The White House, to all appearances, works for a separate splitter deal behind the back of the Namibian people, a kind of "the Namibian variation" of the Camp David accords.

LAUNCHING OF SPACE SHUTTLE, PURPOSES VIEWED

LD121226 Moscow TASS in English 1215 GMT 12 Apr 81

[Text] New York, 12 Apr, TASS--After numerous delays the U.S. reusable spacecraft Columbia, which has been brought into being under the shuttle programme, was launched from the cosmodrome on Cape Canaveral, Florida, today. Astronauts John Young and Robert Crippen who are on board are to make 36 orbits around the earth and after almost a 55-hour stay in space are to land at the Edwards Air Base, California.

The USA started work under the shuttle programme about ten years ago. At that time the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) announced that the spacecraft would be used mainly for civilian and scientific purposes. However, according to the newspaper New York TIMES, the shuttle programme from the very outset has been practically completely subordinated to the Pentagon's interests.

In 1979 the U.S. Air Force command submitted a report to the then President Carter about a still broader use of the programme. The New York TIMES writes that when the Carter administration agreed to increase appropriations for the shuttle project, it was guided exclusively by the interests of the Department of Defence, and not by the interests of scientists or the NASA. Were it not for the Pentagon, the programme would have been folded several years ago.

It was owing to the Pentagon's efforts that the appropriations for the project have been considerably increased. Over the ten years its cost has doubled and exceeded 10,000 million dollars.

As was stated by former U.S. secretary of the air force, H. Mark, the Department of Defence took an active part in the programme at all its stages. The U.S. military associate with the programme their far-reaching plans of projecting the arms race into outer space. One of the major tasks during the first flights of the spacecraft, as is pointed out by the ASSOCIATED PRESS agency, will be to test a laser weapons' guidance system. It is supposed that the weapons will be capable of hitting "enemy satellites and missiles."

The Pentagon also counts on using shuttle spacecraft for regular injections of spy satellites and other heavy military equipment into outer space. The ABC reported that it was exactly on the Defence Department's insistence that the spacecraft's carrying capacity has been increased up to 30 tons.

According to the data of the New York TIMES, should the flight prove successful, another three test flights of the Columbia are planned. At present at least another three spacecraft under the shuttle programme are at the stage of construction. One hundred and thirteen flights under the Pentagon's programme are to be made before 1992.

The CBS, analysing the spacecraft construction programme draws attention to the fact that for the first time in the history of space research the astronauts are setting out on a space flight on board a spaceship which has not been tested in an unmanned flight program.

REAGAN'S DEPARTURE FROM HOSPITAL REPORTED

LD120452 Moscow World Service in English 1800 GMT 11 Apr 81

[Text] President Ronald Reagan has left the hospital where he underwent treatment following the attempt on his life on the 30th of last month. He has had a bullet extracted from his left lung. His doctors say he will not be able to resume normal activities for another week. The attempt on the President's life by 25-year-old John Hinckley, at one time a member of an American neo-Nazi party, aroused worldwide comment with the emphasis on the fact that violence has become part and parcel of the American way of life.

BREZHNEV SENDS CONDOLENCES ON DEATH OF BRADLEY

LD102120 Moscow TASS in English 2100 GMT 10 Apr 81

[Text] Moscow, 11 Apr TASS--Leonid Brezhnev has sent the following telegram to the President of the United States Ronald Reagan:

"Mr President, please accept sincere condolences upon the death of General Omar N. Bradley. General Bradley is well remembered in the Soviet Union as a prominent military commander of the period of the Second World War and his contribution to the cause of victory of the allies in the anti-Hitler coalition is valued. Please convey our sympathy to the family of the deceased.

HAIG TOUR EXPOSES U.S.-W. EUROPEAN 'DIFFERENCES'

LD121540 Moscow TASS in English 1506 GMT 12 Apr 81

[Text] Washington, 12 Apr, TASS--The U.S. secretary of state, Alexander Haig, has completed his tour of West European countries. As reported by the UNITED PRESS INTERNATIONAL, by this tour, which encompassed Spain, Italy, Britain, France and the FRG, Haig intended to set the tone for the "tougher" foreign policy of the United States. Judging by press reports this implied the intention of the secretary of state to persuade the West European countries to approve without reservations Washington's militaristic plans in the European Continent and other areas of the world.

Although Haig described his tour as "successful" observers stress that his plans were supported only by the conservative British Government which is obediently following in the wake of the American administration. As to the talks in other West European countries, they confirmed the serious differences existing between the United States and its allies.

The London GUARDIAN writes that in the FRG the Americans are being regarded as an ever more aggressive and dangerous partner whose aims are to achieve military superiority over the USSR with the emphasis on the building up of armaments intended for the delivery of the first nuclear strike. In what can be described as a summary of other NATO countries, the West German newspaper WESTFALISCHER RUNDSCHAU writes that Bonn is interested in a lower level of arms and in the speediest commencement of talks between the United States and the USSR. The UNITED PRESS INTERNATIONAL writes that the secretary of state was cautioned by the Europeans aginst making the emphasis on threats in relations with the Soviet Union. The American-West German differences were obvious also during the discussion of a question that was one of the most important ones in Haig's talks with West European leaders--the situation in the Middle East.

And again only the British leaders fully supported the American plans of creating the interventionist Rapid Deployment Force intended to play the role of a "police stick" in various parts of the world, including the Middle East and the Persian Gulf zone. The contradictions found their expression in the evaluation of ways of settling the Middle East conflict. The New York TIMES writes today that polite diplomatic expressions could not conceal the sharp differences between the United States and Western Europe, in particular in the approach to the Palestinian problem and that it appears very likely that these differences will only increase.

U.S. ATTITUDE TOWARD INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENTS HIT

LD111536 Moscow TASS in English 1458 GMT 11 Apr 81

["Washington's Imperial Ambitions"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 11 Apr, TASS--TASS news analyst Vladimir Katyash writes:

The convention on the prohibition or limitation of the use of specific types of conventional weapons which can be considered as causing excessive damage or having a non-selective action opened for signing on April 10 at the United Nations Headquarters in New York. The U.N. circles regard it as an important measure in the sphere of disarmament.

In this connection the stand of the U.S. administration which has lately been showing imperial, slighting attitude to the international community as a whole and to generally accepted rules and norms of interstate relations cannot but arouse concern. According to the New York TIMES, all NATO countries except the United States signed the convention. The newspaper explains that the Reagan administration is re-examining what was signed by its predecessors.

It should be noted that a disrespectful attitude to the United Nations Organization, which is called upon by its Charter to promote international peace and security and to save succeeding generations from the scourge of war, is in fashion overseas. Unhurriedness of the Washington administration on the issue of signing the mentioned convention fully accords with the militarist course of the White House which is feverently whipping up the arms race.

It is characteristic that, trying to bring pressure to bear on the United Nations, the new U.S. administration threatened to reduce the sum of its contribution to the budget of the United Nations and, in doing so, to "punish" that prestigious and representative world organization which has no wish to put up with Washington's diktat.

The U.S. stand on the issue of the United Nations Law of the Sea Conference is testimony of Washington's slighting attitude to the world community.

Washington unilaterally refused to sign the new draft of the convention regulating the norms of the law of the sea, although the draft suits more than a hundred states. The U.S. side is acting in such a manner as if the issue of the international convention were an internal matter of the United States. And that is but one example of U.S. imperial ambitions which are making themselves felt in its approach to global problems.

Washington is trying to wreck the international conference on the problem of turning the Indian Ocean into a zone of peace. The United States is hampering efforts of the international community aimed at granting independence to Namibia. U.S. diplomacy at the United Nations is trying in every way to block the establishment of a new international economic order based on equality and due regard for the legitimate interests of the developing countries.

Perhaps this is Washington's line of reasoning: If the norms of international law and the U.N. decisions hold back the militarist aspirations of the United States, Washington is at liberty to violate them. Washington's imperial ambitions only aggravate tensions in the world and pose a serious threat to detente and the interests of broad international cooperation.

COMMENT ON WESTERN RADIO SUBVERSION AGAINST POLAND

LD101830 Moscow in Polish to Poland 1500 GMT 10 Apr 81

[Aleksandr Kraminov commentary: "At a Sharp Angle"]

[Text] The U.S. Congress is discussing the allocation of additional funds for the needs of Radio Liberty and Radio Free Europe. Earlier, several American (?secretaries) spoke on the importance that NATO is attaching to broadcasts directed to Poland.

Therefore [word indistinct] the West through the air is carrying out overt interference into the internal affairs of People's Poland. Professional intelligence workers together with professional propagandists not only have begun a psychological war against Poland but also have practically put themselves at the head of [words indistinct] acting in opposition to the legal government.

The Western press does not consider it necessary to hide this fact. AFP has stated that Western radios are broadcasting to Poland and--I quote--"with the help of a special code, transmit instructions for a Polish conspiracy." It is worth noting that programs beamed to Poland by Western transmitters often contain reports concerning activities of antisocialist elements in Poland long before such actions are undertaken. [Word indistinct] thinks that this shows not so much the good understanding of matters by radio journalists, or rather radio agent provocateurs, as the fact that the subversive forces in Poland are acting strictly in accordance with instructions coming from abroad--according to instructions which are not even coded.

This occasions certain reflections: Is it the Western radios which propagandize the KSS-KOR [Social Self-Defense Committee] or the so-called Confederation for an Independent Poland or the other way around...that the ideologists of these organizations orient themselves from the radio programs of Radio Free Europe, Deutsche Welle, BBC or the Voice of America? Although Western radios have greatly intensified their activities recently, the propaganda offensive against People's Poland began long before the events of last summer. The decision to expand the psychological warfare against Poland was made at the beginning of the 1970's, and in 1978 the U.S. President established a special committee headed by his then adviser for national security, Zbigniew Brzezinski, in order to coordinate the work of Radio Free Europe, the Voice of America and the CIA.

The purported objectivity of the programs of the Western radios should no longer deceive listeners: The strategy of the organizers of radio subversion against Poland to a considerable extent is based on the escalation of demands put forward to the authorities. The fanning of ferment in the country and the constant intensification of such a climate is the guidelines of instructions sent by Western channels to the radio transmitters. Does one have to recall that the Voice of America, the BBC and Deutsche Welle are government institutions? Moreover they are institutions of countries belonging to NATO. Precisely through these radios NATO continues interference into the internal affairs of Poland.

NEW U.S. EL SALVADOR AMBASSADOR CIA AGENT

PY130321 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Spanish to Latin America 0130 GMT 11 Apr 81

[Text] Latin American public opinion sees the appointment of Hinton as U.S. ambassador to El Salvador as evidence of Washington's intention to intensify its interference in the domestic affairs of that country. Hinton, a CIA agent with 25 years' service, has much experience in the struggle against Latin American rebel movements.

In 1968 we find Hinton in Guatemala. Under the cover of the International Development Department he coordinated the punishment operations of the Green Berets against the Guatemalan guerrillas. At the beginning of the 1970's he played an active role in the preparations for the overthrow of Salvador Allende's Chilean Government.

At the same time that Washington replaced its ambassador, it has increased its arms deliveries to the junta. The Salvadoran military will soon receive 12,000 M-16 automatic rifles from the United States, and these deliveries take place within the framework of the rearmament of the junta's troops in accordance with the Yankee aid program to the bloody Salvadoran regime.

CONGRESSMAN SCORES SUPPORT FOR SALVADORAN JUNTA

LD130828 Moscow TASS in English 0630 GMT 13 Apr 81

[Text] Washington, 13 Apr, TASS--Democrat Congressman Michael Barnes has stongly criticized the U.S. administration's policy of all-round support to the Salvadoran junta which launched bloody terror against the people.

Indicating that the U.S. Government has in fact taken under its protection the Salvadoran cut-throats who murder civilians on a mass scale, Michael Barnes stated that such a course does not meet the interests of the U.S. people. he pointed out that should the Washington administration continue to back unconditionally the Salvadoran junta, it will finally lose prestige among the overwhelming majority of Americans. As is known, Washington's military aid to El Salvador encounters growing displeasure on the part of the U.S. population outraged by the hypocrisy of the White House which, while paying lip-service to human rights, is helping the Salvadoran junta to commit heinous crimes against its own people. Michael Barnes urged the administration to discontinue military support to the Salvadoran regime.

COMMENTARY CALLS FOR 'REALISM' IN U.S. POLICY

LD121138 Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 11 Apr 81

[Valentin Zorin commentary]

[Text] Much has been said about the bellicose statements that have become common in Washington. American officials have a penchant for naming new types of deadly weapons and discoursing on how many millions of people these weapons could kill, what advantages some of these terrible weapons have over others, and how they could be deployed on the ground, in the water, under the water, and even in outer space. And Washington officials talk about all this as though it was all very ordinary. That to my mind is what makes such talk one of the gravest dangers today. People have a capacity to adapt. For decades it was thought that horror of the consequences of a nuclear war would deter nations from taking the fatal step. But today this horror has declined to a perilous degree. What a decade ago seemed incredible to millions is coming to be accepted as conceivable and all because day after day people are hearing matter of fact talk about the advantages of a weapon that will destroy all that lives but leave man-made structures intact, or about the possibility of some part of the earth's population surviving a nuclear war.

If the public had not been conditioned to the extent that it has it is not likely that Gen Alexander Haig would have said as he did on Capitol Hill that there are problems today that are more important than peace. It is difficult for me to imagine any responsible statesman making such a public declaration a few years ago without risking his political career. But today as far as I can judge, there was no negative reaction from the American public. The constant talk about a limited nuclear war and about the need to make ever new weapons of wholesale annihilation must have dulled the senses of millions of Americans. And yet what is at stake is not just political or military doctrines but the existence of the human race. it is more important to shake off the hypnosis of talk about the possibility of a nuclear war and look realities in the face. For the first time in history the human race is on the verge of destroying itself. The issue is not that an ordinary war could begin, but that civilization could come to an end. In these conditions to say there is anything more important than peace is incredible madness.

Some people in Washington seem to think that President Brezhnev made his recent peace proposals because the Reagan administration had taken a tough line and the Soviet Union feels the need to appease it. Nothing could be farther from the truth. The Soviet Union has all the modern weapons, it can frustrate any attempts by the United States to gain military superiority. Only men who have lost their sense of reality can hope to frighten a country as strong as the Soviet Union. The peaceable character of the latest Soviet proposals stems not from any weakness but from a wish to prevent a nuclear holocaust. We are convinced our social system is superior, though we have no intention of imposing it on anyone. It is pointless however to try to make negotiations with us dependent on our giving up socialism, as the White House adviser Richard Pipes suggests. The whole idea is so absurd that it is not even worth discussing. It is just as absurd thinking nuclear war can prove that one social system is better than another. The sooner Americans demand of their leaders a display of realism and responsibility the better it will be for all nations, Americans included.

TASS REPORTS COLLISION OF U.S. SUB, JAPANESE VESSEL

LD102343 Moscow TASS in English 1500 GMT 10 Apr 81

[Text] Tokyo, 10 Apr, TASS--The thing that scuttled the Japanese vessel Nisshio-Maru which sank yesterday in the East-China Sea, 110 miles south-west of the Japanese port of Sasebo was the American nuclear-powered submarine George Washington, reports the KYODO news agency.

After the collision with the Japanese vessel, the atomic sub disappeared leaving the crew without assistance, which resulted in the captain and one crew member missing. 13 sailors were picked up by vessels that happened to be in the vicinity.

Japanese Council Protest

LD121040 Moscow TASS in English 1011 GMT 12 Apr 81

[Text] Tokyo, 12 Apr, TASS--The All-Japan Council for the Prohibition of Atomic and Hydrogen Weapons has expressed an emphatic protest in connection with the sinking of the Japanese ship Nisshio Maru by the U.S. nuclear-powered submarine. The Council's statement points out that the actions by the Americans who left the Japanese seamen unaided constitute a flagrant violation of the norms of international law and universally accepted ethics. The members of the Council demanded an end to the presence of U.S. nuclear-powered submarines with nuclear weapons on board in the area of the Japanese islands.

'Indignation in Japan'

LD121414 Moscow TASS in English 1329 GMT 12 Apr 81

[Text] Tokyo, 12 Apr, TASS--TASS correspondent Viktor Zatsepin reports:

The tragedy which occurred in the East China Sea 4 days ago, when the U.S. nuclear-powered submarine George Washington collided with the Japanese freighter Nisshio Maru and sank it, has shown a serious threat which constantly overhangs Japan which has been converted into Washington's strategic advanced post in Asia. This is the conclusion which the local press and the public of the country arrive at.

A wave of indignation in Japan has been aroused by the piratic actions of the U.S. submarine which sank the ship and disappeared from the disaster area without giving aid to the Japanese seamen. Newspapers, military observers and even spokesmen of the National Defence Agency had to admit that behind such a hurried departure of the submarine are attempts to conceal the "supersecret nature" of U.S. naval operations near the shores of Japan.

The disaster in the East China Sea, the newspaper AKAHATA writes today, indicates that "U.S. floating atomic bases" ply near the Japanese shores. A statement issued here by the All-Japan Council for the Prohibition of Atomic and Hydrogen Weapons says that more than 40 U.S. nuclear-powered submarines armed with missiles with nuclear warheads are constantly in the area of the Japanese Archipelago. This indicates, AKAHATA points out, that the ruling circles of Japan have virtually recognized a right of the U.S. Army to deploy nuclear weapons both in the country's territory and in the seas washing it.

The Japanese public at large demands that an end be put to the present of U.S. nuclear-powered naval ships near the shores of Japan and that the Japanese-U.S. "security treaty", which enhances the danger of Japan's being drawn into a nuclear war, be immediately cancelled.

DRA'S RATEBZAD HITS U.S. SUPPORT FOR GUERRILLAS

LD102231 Moscow TASS in English 1719 GMT 10 Apr 81

["Who Connives With the Counterrevolutionary"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 10 Apr, TASS--A public statement by the head of the White House about his intention to continue supporting Afghan counterrevolutionaries was received with deep indignation in our country, the TASS correspondent was told by Anahita Ratebzad, member of the Political Bureau of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, who has stayed in Moscow at the invitation of the Soviet Afro-Asian Solidarity Committee.

We know, Ratebzad said, that the United States has long been the organizer of the undeclared war against the government and the people of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. But this is the first time that the head of the U.S. administration has officially owned up to this dangerous course.

The United States as well as Pakistan and China are financing, arming and training Afghan mercenaries and then infiltrate them into the territory of our country. This constitutes direct interference in the internal affairs of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, Ratebzad said.

Those who are hypocritically passed off by the United States as "freedom fighters" of Afghanistan are terrorists bent on underming the confidence of the people in the party and the government of the republic, striving to sow uncertainty and fear among innocent population. Many abominable crimes have been perpetrated by the counterrevolutionaries.

The People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan and the Government of the Republic, Ratebzad said are taking the necessary measures to strengthen the defensive might of the country, to protect its independence, territorial integrity and national sovereignty. Big assistance in this is being given to us by the Soviet Union.

We shall continue to strengthen our ties of friendship with the Soviet Union. Our people know that this is a guarantee of the consolidating the gains of the April revolution, a reliable barrier against those who try to prevent us from progressing along the path of building a new society, Ratebzad stressed.

KARMAL DISCUSSES PROGRESS ON MAIN PROBLEMS

LD111300 Moscow TASS in English 1215 GMT 11 Apr 81

[Text] Beirut, 11 Apr, TASS--General Secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Democracy Party of Afghanistan, Chairman of the Revolutionary Council and Prime Minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan Babrak Karmal said in an interview with the Lebanese AL-HADAF weekly that two main problems are being resolved in Afghanistan now: ensuring security and stability in the country and building up the confidence of the broad popular mass of the people in the party and the revolutionary government.

He pointed out that the April revolution had proclaimed the principles of democratic legality and said that these principles do not apply to criminal, terrorist and counter-revolutionary elements, which are sent by the forces of imperialism and reaction into Afghanistan. Babrak Karmal pointed out that an end had been pratically put to the gangs, which were inside the country.

The Afghan leader has strongly condemned the hostile stand taken towards Afghanistan by the Washington and Beijing leaders. We know well, he said, that the U.S. imperialism jointly with the reactionary forces in the region and in alliance with the Chinese leaders is waging an undeclared war against our people.

These forces are doing everything in their power in order to heighten tensions in Afghanistan. By rendering military aid to Pakistan, the USA and Beijing want to create an atmosphere of tensions on our eastern and southern borders, to destabilize the internal situation in the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan.

We declare for the establishment of relations of friendship with all states and have repeatedly declared readiness for it, the general secretary of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan Central Committee said. But, deplorably, our neighbours have not given an answer to the specific proposals to this effect. But we hope that the neighbour countries will realize and understand our peace-loving ideas and aspirations.

TASHKENT COMMENTS ON KARMAL'S TALKS PROPOSAL

GF121326 [Editorial Report] Tashkent International Service in Uzbek at 1700 GMT on 11 April carries a station commentary entitled "The Means To Resolve the Afghan Issue." The radio states that DRA President Babrak Karmal has renewed his offer to Pakistan for talks and adds that the DRA Government has thus displayed once again its intention to establish friendly relations with neighboring countries. It quotes the DRA press as stating that the current situation in the region is the outcome of the continuing hostility against the DRA and adds: "Offensive actions against the DRA are being launched from Pakistan. U.S. and Chinese intelligence networks are training rebels in Pakistan and dispatching them to the DRA from deployment centers in that country. All this is tantamount to an armed intervention in the DRA--that is to say, an undeclared war against this country."

The radio notes that this state of affairs has caused the gradual deterioration of the situation in the region and goes on to praise the DRA's endeavor to establish good-neighborly relations with its bordering countries for defusing tension. It states: "With this view in mind, the DRA Government has proposed to hold talks with Pakistan and Iran for promoting relations based on mutual respect for and noninterference in each other's internal affairs."

The radio adds: "Suggestions have been put forward for guarantees for the agreement that would emerge from Afghanistan's talks with Pakistan and Iran. According to the DRA Government, the Soviet Union and the United States must be included among the countries that would act as guarantor powers of the agreement to be reached."

The radio regrets that despite the good will displayed by the DRA Government for defusing the situation in South Asia, the United States and the PRC maintain their hostile attitude toward the region and endeavor to promote their interests by using Pakistan. It concludes: "The DRA press describes Babrak Karmal's endeavor to have the Afghan issue settled as a new indication of his good will."

BREZHNEV, ZIAUL HAQ EXCHANGE HOLIDAY MESSAGES

LD061826 Moscow TASS in English 1805 GMT 6 Apr 81

[Text] Moscow, 6 Apr, TASS--Leonid Brezhnev has sent a telegram to the president of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, Gen Ziaul Haq, in which he expressed congratulations and the best of wishes to the people of Pakistan on the occasion of their national holiday--Day of Pakistan.

In a return telegram, the president of Pakistan expressed gratitude for the congratulations and wished further progress and prosperity to the peoples of the Soviet Union.

BRIEFS

METEOROLOGY PROTOCOL WITH INDIA--Delhi, 10 Apr (TASS)--A Soviet-Indian protocol was signed here today on the development of cooperation in the sphere of meteorology for the period 1980-83. The protocol provides, among other things, for an expansion of the exchange of information between specialists of the two countries in the area of weather forcasting, climatic modelling and study of the upper layers of the atmosphere in the tropics. [Text] [Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1106 GMT 10 Apr 81 LD]

10TH SED CONGRESS OPENS IN BERLIN 11 APR

CPSU Delegation Arrives

LD101622 Moscow TASS in English 1556 GMT 10 Apr 81

[Text] Berlin, 10 Apr, TASS--A CPSU delegation led by Politbureau member, Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Mikhail Suslov has arrived here today at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany.

At the Schoenefeld Airport, the delegation was met by the general secretary of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany, Erich Honecker, members of the Politbureau of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany Hermann Axen, Joachim Herrmann, Heinz Hoffmann, Erich Mielke, Gunter Mittag, Erich Mueckenberger, Alfred Neumann, Harry Tisch, Werner Felfe, Paul Verner, Kurt Hager, Willi Stoph.

The CPSU delegation will take part in the work of the 10th Congress of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany.

Congress Opens

LD111412 Moscow TASS in English 1354 GMT 11 Apr 81

[Text] Berlin, 11 Apr, TASS--The GDR news agency ADN reports:

The Tenth Congress of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany (SED), the leading party of the German Democratic Republic, opened here on Saturday.

Horst Sindermann, a member of the Political Bureau of the party's Central Committee, welcomed the delegates and guests to the congress. In his opening address he said, "the preparations for the congress were marked by the growing unity, cohesion and fighting ability of our party. It was marked by the hitherto greatest popular initiative and patriotic mass movement to achieve an increase in economic performance and by a broad discussion of the basic questions of our time, which deepened the relations of trust between party and people." "On this firm foundation the party would make its decisions," he said.

The delegates stood for a minute's silence to honour outstanding activists and devoted internationalists of the communist and working class movement who had died since the ninth party congress five years ago.

In the spirit of proletarian internationalism and anti-imperialist solidarity the party congress welcomed 125 delegations from communist and workers' parties, national democratic and socialist parties and organizations from 109 countries. Their heads joined members and candidate members of the Political Bureau and further elected delegates on the rostrum.

"Our alliance of struggle with the party of Lenin which with the decisions of its 26th congress has given fresh impetus to the lofty cause of socialism and peace, is and will be the pledge of our successes, the source of strength for our advances." Horst Sindermann said when he welcomed the delegation of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, led by Mikhail Suslov, a member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the Central Committee.

Besides the Presidium, the delegates unanimously elected the Secretariat, the Credentials Committee, the Editorial Commission and a commission which will deal with the draft directives of the 10th SED Party Congress of the five-year plan for the GDR's national economic development from 1981-1985. In addition, the delegates endorsed the agenda of the congress.

Greeted with thunderous applause, General Secretary Erich Honecker delivered the report of the Central Committee to the party congress.

On the agenda of the congress, lasting until 16 April, are further reports on the discussion and passing of the directives for the national economic development, and the election of the leading bodies of the party.

Honecker's Opening Speech

LD110854 Moscow TASS in English 0832 GMT 11 Apr 81

["Erich Honecker's speech at the congress of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany"--TASS heading]

[Text] Berlin, 11 Apr, TASS--"The peaceful coexistence policy is the only way following which it is possible to eliminate the threat of outbreak of a new world war and esnure a lasting peace. There is no acceptable alternative to this policy," said Erich Honecker. The general secretary of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany (SED) Central Committee was addressing with a report the 10th Congress of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany, which opened here today.

The speaker stressed that in the present situation, when at stake is not only the future of Europe but that of the entire mankind, of special significance are the proposals aimed at improving the international situation, which were put forward at the 26th Congress of the CPSU.

The USSR's fresh proposals, Erich Honecker said, "have given a powerful impetus to the process of detente, which is being impeded by the advocates of the imperialist confrontation policy." He said that the SED, the GDR "fully support the Soviet Union's peace proposals, which meet the interests of all peoples."

The report outlines the following main foreign policy objectives of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany, the GDR for the years to come:

--Strengthening of the alliance with the USSR and the other socialist countries,

--Struggle for the preservation of peace, for complementing political detente with that in the military field,

--Solidarity with all peoples fighting for national and social liberation,

--Development of relations with the capitalist countries on the basis of the peaceful coexistence principles.

Speaking on relations with the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries, Erich Honecker said: "The indestructible fraternal alliance with the USSR, our republic's firm place in the community of the socialist states have been and will remain for our people--and we want to stress it again most explicity at our 10th congress--a stable foundation for security in the construction of the developed socialist society. We will also make our contribution to a further strengthening of the unity and cohesion of our states," he said.

Real friendship, the speaker went on to say, manifests itself in the first place in a difficult situation. "This concerns our attitude to the Polish People's Republic," he noted, stressing that the SED "has from the very outset declared its fraternal solidarity with the Polish communists, with all the patriots of Poland, who come out in defence of socialism in their country and for its strengthening."

"We have been and will continue to be guided by this in our actions, the more so that at the summit meeting of the Warsaw Treaty member-states in Moscow in December 1980, the Polish comrades declared that contrary to all intrigues of the counter-revolutionary forces Poland was, is, and remains socialist."

The speaker pointed to the great danger stemming from the imperialist policies to the future of the entire mankind. "The switchover from the policy of detente to the course for confrontation by influential circles of the imperialist big business is accompanied with open military preparations," he said. "As a result, everything that took such an effort to reach on the road of detente, especially in Europe, and which noticeably improved international relations, may collapse."

Erich Honecker has condemned the present course of the Chinese leadership saying that "China's teaming up with the USA in foreign policy serves the line of confrontation, which is pursued by the most reactionary circles of world imperialism."

Analyzing the results of the republic's economic development, the speaker said that over the past five-year plan period (1976-1980) the GDR's national income had increased by more than 25 percent and the volume of industrial output--by 32 percent. The GDR has consolidated its place among the first ten industrialized states of the world. Agriculture is successfully developing: The grain crop output has increased over the recent decade from 24.9 million tons to 88.6 million tons. There has been a considerable rise in the living standards of the people.

The guidelines for the new five-year plan period provide for 28-30 percent increase in the national income in the 1985 as compared with 1980, the real per capita income of the population will grow 21-23 percent.

The speaker devoted considerable attention to the further deepening of cooperation with the USSR and collaboration within the framework of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance.

SED Officials Speak

LD121534 Moscow TASS in English 1523 GMT 12 Apr 81

[Text] Berlin, 12 Apr, TASS--The 10th Congress of the GDR's communists is continuing its work in the capital's Palace of the Republic under the sign of firm unity of the party and the people. The delegates are discussing the report of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany and the tasks of the republic's socio-economic development in the coming five years.

The first to speak at the morning session was member of the Political Bureau of the SUPG Central Committee, first secretary of the Berlin SUPG District Committee Konrad Naumann. The working people of the GDR, he said, see the seriousness and the sense of responsibility with which our party, in firm unity with the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, is struggling for the preservation of peace in the heart of Europe, for disarmament, against the NATO course of confrontation and whipping up of tension.

Member of the Political Bureau of the SUPG Central Committee, Defence Minister of the GDR Heinz Hoffmann said that it has proved possible to preserve peace in Europe owing to the tireless efforts of the USSR, the GDR and other member-states of the Warsaw Treaty, of all peace-loving people of the planet despite the growing aggressiveness of imperialism and the unceasing attacks by the enemies of socialism, by the opponents of arms limitation and detente.

In the entire history of mankind, Hoffmann stressed, there has been no such great peace-loving force as the USSR. No state has ever set forth such an extensive program of concrete and realistic proposals to lessen international tension and ensure lasting peace as the Soviet Union.

The speakers at the party forum expressed full support for the party's course of further building a developed socialist society, of creating the fundamental prerequsites for the gradual transition to communism in the GDR.

Today the first of the representatives of the fraternal parties to greet the congress was the head of the CPSU delegation, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Mikhail Suslov.

The congress delegates unanimously adopted a message of greetings to Leonid Brezhnev on the occasion of the 20th anniversary of man's first flight into space.

Also today, on behalf of all foreign delegations attending the SUPG congress wreaths were laidto the memorial at the cemetery of fighters of the German workers' movement and also to the monument to fallen Soviet soldiers in Treptow Park.

Suslov Speech

LD122232 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 12 Apr 81

[Speech by Mikhail Suslov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and head of the CPSU delegation to the SED congress, on 12 April at the 10th SED Congress in Berlin--read by announcer]

[Text] The CPSU delegation ardently and fraternally greets you, delegates to the 10th SED Congress, all communists and working people of the GDR, on behalf of the 17.5 million Soviet communists and all the Soviet people.

Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the Central Committee of our party, asked me to convey wishes for the successful work of the congress and the further prosperity for the GDR and the happiness of its citizens.

Together with you, Comrade delegates and esteemed foreign guests, we listened with profound attention to the review report of the SED Central Committee, which was delivered by Comrade Erich Honecker. This document summed up the remarkable results of an important stage in the struggle for building an advanced socialist society on German soil. There was a business like tapping of reserves; large-scale tasks were posed for the forthcoming period.

One cannot but take delight in how assuredly, from 5-year plan to 5-year plan, your country is developing, how its economy, science, and culture are rising to a new level, and the life of people of labor is improving. The impressive economic results of the past 5-year plan were achieved thanks to the all-round use of the advantages of the socialist system, of intensive factors in the growth of production, and thanks to close, all-round cooperation of the GDR with the Soviet Union and other socialist states.

Broad masses of the working people actively support the socioeconomic policy of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany [SED]. The socialist competition which has gained momentum throughout the country, and the mass movement of innovators and rationalizers of production in honor of the 10th party congress is a valid demonstration of this. Successes achieved in the building of a society of advanced socialism are a convincing proof of the vital force of the policy pursued by the SED and its Central Committee, headed by Comrade Erich Honecker, acknowledged leader of the party and the state, prominent figure in the international communist movement.

In the same way as the achievements of today were initiated by the older generations of fighters for socialism you too, comrades, are creating the prerequisites for the successes of the future, are paving the way for those who will take up the communist relay race [estafeta].

This realization of the responsibility for the future is vividly demonstrated in the GDR's consistent handling of issues of economics as pertaining to social labor and working time, which Marx regarded as the first law of economics, in the party's great attention to the ideological education work among the working people. And, of course, the concern for the future is being manifested most vividly in the concern for the spiritual, physical, and moral growth of youth, in the satisfaction of its aspirations and requirements.

A socialist state does its utmost so that its young citizens can grow up healthy, strong, industrious, loyal to the cause of communism, true patriots of their homeland, and convinced internationalists. In all this lies the guarantee that the task of building a new, just, and prosperous society on German soil will be successfully resolved.

We are aware that you, like other fraternal countries, come across a number of complex problems. However, it is important that the party sees these problems and mobilizes for their resolution the creative energy of workers, peasantry, and intelligentsia of the republic. The close and vital ties of the vanguard of the working class and of the working people is the most reliable guarantee for the successful implementation of the party's plans.

Today, on the eve of the 35th anniversary of the SED, Comrade Suslov continued, it is particularly pleasant for us to note the fact that the German people gave to humanity Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels--the founders of scientific communism. Their work was continued by the great son of Russia, Vladimir Ilich Lenin, who defended Marxism from opportunistic encroachments and who developed it in conformity with the conditions of the new era--the era of the triumph of socialism which raised high the banner of proletarian internationalism. Lenin said: The teaching of Marx is omnipotent because it is true. The indisputability of this truth is confirmed by the more than 60 years of experience in the victorious construction of the new society in the USSR, by the successes of the GDR and the other fraternal countries. This experience shows that only the consistent and steadfast implementation of Marxist-Leninist teaching ensure the triumphs of socialist ideals. There is no other way, and any deviation from our revolutionary teaching will bring with it dire consequences. This is testified to in particular by the grave lesson of China which has allowed a crude distortion of the principles of scientific socialism.

Esteemed comrades: The last few months have been filled with great political events of international significance. I am thinking of the 26th CPSU Congress, the 12th Congress of the Bulgarian Communist Party, the 16th Congress of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia and the 10th SED Congress. These congresses have demonstrated the unity and strength of the great community of the fraternal countries of socialism and of the international communist movement. In studying the material from the congresses of the fraternal parties, it is easy to see that with all the wealth in ways and forms of socialist construction in various national and historical conditions, its basic patterns are common. The guarantee of the success of our work was considered by Vladimir Ilich Lenin to be unconditional fidelity to the basic principles of communism, and an implementation of them which would correctly modify these principles in details, and which would correctly adapt and apply them to national and national state differences. It is precisely this line which is clearly shown in the general trend of the domestic and foreign policy of the GDR and other fraternal countries.

The fact that the review report of the SED Central Committee and the whole atmosphere of your congress are permeated with the ideas of the fraternal solidarity of our peoples and the comprehensive cooperation of the SED and the CPSU, and that the communists of the GDR highly evaluate the friendship of our parties and countries and are striving to do everything to strengthen and develop it, arouses deep satisfaction in us. The widely developed links between our countries in all spheres of public activity today have become the embodiment of this friendship.

Cooperation in economics, science and technology has long since been an important means of solving the national economic tasks of the GDR and the Soviet Union. By means of active cooperation within the framework of the CEMA and the Warsaw Treaty Organization, the Soviet Union and the GDR, along with the other countries of the socialist community, are conducting a consistent struggle against the threat of a new world war, for the strengthening of peace in Europe and on all continents of the earth, for the cohesion of all anti-imperialist forces.

Comrade Suslov continued: It is known that the international situation has recently become significantly more complex. A shift has taken place in the policy of the leading imperialist power toward intensifying the confrontation with the world of socialism and with the liberation movement, toward stepping up the arms race. The threat of war, which emanates from the aggressive circles of imperialism, is deepened by the fact that the Beijing hegemonists are increasingly moving closer toward them. This is why, as Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev stated at the 26th congress of our party, there is now no question for any people which is more essential or more important than the preservation of peace, than ensuring the primary right of every person--the right to life. From the congress rostrum, Leonid Ilich Brezhnev advanced a set of constructive proposals which, with good reason, can be called a program of peace for the 1980's, and which has received wide international approval.

[Text] Comrades: On 22 June, 40 years will have gone by since the day on which Hitler's fascism carried out its heinous attack on the Soviet Union. Colossal sacrifices were borne by our people in the struggle for the liberation of its homeland and of the whole of Europe from the Fascist oppressors. Great sufferings fell on other peoples. The Nazi venture brought about cruel tragedies for the German people. In memory of the millions of people who perished and in the name of the lives of the present and future generations, we are obliged to be concerned about the security of the socialist community, its unwavering unity, the inviolability of its borders, and the preservation of peace between peoples. The terrible days of World War II should also be recalled because in the FRG the virus of fascism is still alive and because it is precisely in Europe that the forces of reaction and aggression are again trying to form themselves into a bridgehead for the preparation of a new war--now, indeed, a war with nuclear missiles. This is being done against the will of European peoples and primarily in the interests of U.S. monopolistic capital.

The situation on the continent is being aggravated by attempts by reaction to erode our community, to undermine the bases of socialism by means of interference in the domestic affairs of socialist countries and by ideological subversion and provocations and by psychological warfare. Our duty is to be vigilant. Our duty is to carry out a constant and uncompromising struggle with revanchism, neofascism and their ideologies.

Now as never before it is important that the world revolutionary movement, the movement of fighters for peace, should raise a resolute voice against another spiral in the arms race, the deployment of new U.S. medium-range missiles in Europe, against neutron weaponry and the implementation of other militarist designs.

Esteemed comrades: Here at the SED congress, as also at the 26th CPSU Congress in Moscow, delegations from the majority of communist and workers' parties are present, as well as from national liberation movements and the progressive organizations of the world. Our movement grew a long time ago into a powerful international force and exercises considerable influence on the progress of world events.

The present situation demands the cohesion of communists of all countries on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, and the mobilization of all peace-loving and progressive forces in the interests of preserving peace.

We are convinced that the communist movement will make a worthy contribution to the solution of complex problems standing before mankind in the 1980's.

At present, the Soviet people are working with great inspiration to realize the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress, decisions which open up new horizons in the building of communist society and in the struggle for peace and social progress. We are inspired in this struggle by knowing that the Soviet Union has true friends and companions-in-arms, and by the fact that the countries of socialism are proceeding in a united, cohesive formation.

Allow me, Comrade Suslov said in conclusion, to thank the SED Central Committee, your congress, and party for all (?your) support for the ideas of the 26th CPSU Congress and for the new Soviet peace initiatives which so convincingly and clearly resounded in the report of the SED Central Committee. This support is yet a further indication of the close, reciprocal action between our countries in the solution of questions connected with the building of a new society, in the struggle for peace, detente, disarmament and the security of peoples. The foreign policy of our countries corresponds to the interests of all peoples and this is where the source of its force lies. With good reason we look to the future with optimism because the future is with socialism. The historic progressiveness of socialism is embodied in the fact that it upholds general human interests and primarily the unswerving aspiration of all peoples to live in conditions of peace on earth.

Dear friends, we are sure that the 10th SED Congress will be an important landmark on the path of the implementation of the provisions in the program of the party for the construction of an advanced socialist society on German territory.

With all our hearts we wish you success in all your undertakings.

Long live fraternal friendship between the people of the Soviet Union and the GDR!

Long live peace and communism!

Suslov Visits Potsdam

LD131024 Moscow TASS in English 1012 GMT 13 Apr 81

[Text] Berlin, 13 Apr, TASS--Mikhail Suslov, member of the Political Bureau, secretary of the Central Committee of the CPSU, who leads the CPSU delegation to the Tenth Congress of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany, visited today Cecilienhof where the Potsdam summit conference of the three main winning powers, which laid the foundation of post-war peace in Europe, took place in July-August 1945. Mikhail Suslov left his signature in the book of honoured visitors.

KANIA ADDRESSES GDANSK AKTIV ON POLISH SITUATION

LD130949 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 Apr 81 p 5

[TASS report: "Meeting With Gdansk Coast Party Aktiv"]

[Text] Warsaw, 10 April--Stanislaw Kania, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, yesterday met the party aktiv of the Gdansk coast at the Vladimir Ilich Lenin Yard.

After a number of addresses by participants in the meeting, Stanislaw Kania answered questions, devoting a great deal of attention to preparations for the forthcoming ninth party congress.

Here, he noted, many have said that they want to know the causes of the critical situation that has arisen in Poland. One needs to return to this question and reexamine it. Carrying out an analysis will on the one hand prevent a repetition of the crisis situation and, on the other, will unite the people.

During the discussion, Stanislaw Kania said further, the continuing crisis in the country and ways of getting out of this situation were heatedly discussed. Great anxiety was expressed about the serious economic situation that has arisen about Poland's huge foreign debts. Our main task, he said, is to find ways and methods of overcoming economic difficulties.

From reports published in the press it is known that the results of the first quarter of the current year are worse than in the corresponding period of last year. Eleven million tons of coal less than last year were extracted. This has forced Poland to disrupt regular supplies of fuel to foreign partners. At present, for instance, the ports are idle for there is nothing in them to load on ships.

This pehnomenon has to a considerable extent affected the socialist countries and has affected the GDR especially deeply.

Purchases of agricultural produce, which were influenced by unfavorable weather conditions, have fallen. The potato harvest dropped by half.

At the same time as the production of market output fell, wages rose, which made the situation on the home market even worse.

Many spoke with anxiety about the situation which has arisen in agriculture. We must take into account that the struggle for agricultural productivity is taking place not only in the fields but also in the workshops of enterprises. Especially of those that operate to meet the needs of rural workers.

The fact that the labor collectives are showing anxiety about the situation in agriculture was seen as a positive phenonemon.

Today, Stanislaw Kania continued, many spoke of guarantees that crises will not be allowed to occur. The main guarantee is the party itself.

It was also said that we should be sensitive to the national aspect of the formation of the party outlook. Not only was this discussed at the Berlin conference of communists and workers' parties, but Vladimir Ilich Lenin also spoke of the national features of the roads to socialism.

The causes of the present crisis are hidden not in the specific nature of the party but in the disregard for the main principles of the party's activity, and in the deviation from the Leninist norms of internal party life. At present, Stanislaw Kania stated further, it is not enough to issue directives. People need to be convinced. One should also see the other dangers threatening the process of renewal. Socialism has and will have its opponents in the country who place other hopes in renewal. This is not a fabrication but a fact. Symptoms of dual power and counterrevolution exist in the country. Although Poland's territory is large, it has no room for anarchy.

You know, Stanislaw Kania continued, of the content of my conversations with Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, Gustav Husak and other leaders of the countries of the socialist community which are giving us a great deal of aid.

We are currently holding talks with the socialist countries on the rational use of the industrial potential we possess. The crisis in Poland is giving rise to anxiety among our friends. The aid of the socialist community depends on each country's particular capabilities. The political difficulties have considerably weakened Poland as a link of the socialist community.

Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's speech at the CPCZ Congress is of enormous significance, Stanislaw Kania stressed. His evaluation of the situation in Poland is important to us. We must value it.

Our party is now getting ready for its extraordinary congress. The report-back and election campaign in the PZPR primary organizations has started. The strength of the party is growing and the facts show this, Stanislaw Kania said in conclusion. The party is capable of fulfilling its leading role, of taking the country out of the crisis. It will manage to isolate all opponents of socialism.

JARUZELSKI ADDRESSES POLISH SEJM ON CRISIS

LD131419 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 Apr 81 p 4

[TASS report: "In the Polish Sejm"]

[Text] Warsaw, 11 Apr--The Polish Sejm session has closed. Addressing it with a report on the situation in the country, Chairman of the Council of Ministers Wojciech Jaruzelski recalled that 2 months ago the government had reaffirmed by its concrete deeds its will to resolve the urgent problems of the state and its citizens and urged to ensure 90 quiet days of work. But these days, he said, were far from being quiet.

The head of the government stressed that strikes had been too often used recently as a weapon. In the present-day conditions, he pointed out, activity without public support is impossible. Therefore the government requests the Sejm to ban strikes for two months. This act meets the interests of the entire people.

W. Jaruzelski said that the government attaches much significance to the activity of the mass media, and urged the journalists to show prudence in publishing information, which must be well-considered.

Touching upon the economic situation in the country, he said that each day of poor performance weakens Poland's economy, while the protracted crisis throws the country back. We are faced with the very acute question now, he stressed, what must be done so that so that 36 million people should not be hungry. The government consistently stands on the positions of the 10 point program. But to make this programme feasible, it is necessary to carry out radical measures. The more consistently we carry out these measures, the sooner we will be able to protect the country from chaos.

The chairman of the Council of Ministers also said that one of the factors preventing the collapse of Poland's economy is a broadening of food rationing. It is also necessary to halt the devaluation of the zloty. The government requests the trade unions to refrain this year from further demands for pay rises.

W. Jaruzelski devoted much attention to the plans of the government directed at improving the situation in agriculture. He called for greater austerity in the consumption of raw materials and fuel, in the first place of coal.

It is necessary to find, he went on to say, a platform for broad understanding. Today an acute conflict is death. Those who do not understand it are outside the society. We are ready for talks, for a speedy resolution of questions. There are prospects for a way out of the depression, out of the bad economic situation. The main prerequisites for it are the people, which repeatedly proved its dedication and responsibility, and the socialist system. We are supported and infused with hopes by Poland's firm place in the socialist community, the friendly cooperation with the loyal partner--the Soviet Union, Poland's participation in CEMA and the Warsaw Pact.

In conclusion, W. Jaruzelski proposed that the Sejm should pass a decision giving the government certain powers. The further discharge of duties by the chairman of the Council of Ministers depends on the support of the Sejm, he stressed.

After a debate on the report by the head of the government, the Sejm passed a decision reaffirming full confidence in W. Jaruzelski and the government and expressing consent with the presented programme for the activity of the government in the near future.

The Sejm expressed support for the agreement concluded on March 30 between the government and the Solidarity trade union. In connection with the proposals of the government, the resolution points out, the Sejm considers it necessary to ensure safety and discipline in transport, particularly railway transport, uninterrupted communications, operation of the power engineering industry, of oil and gas pipelines, the defence industry and all fields, which are of special significance for the country's defence capacity and its commitments as an ally. The resolution stresses that it is necessary to refrain from strikes and threats of strikes for two months.

The Sejm addresses the leading executive of the mass media and journalists with the call to preserve a high feeling of responsibility for what they say, for conscientious information and interpretation of events in order to avoid everything that may cause tensions and conflicts.

Considering that the present state of the country's economy will lead to a temporary decline in the living standards. The economic management bodies are to take more resolute steps for limiting the negative consequences of the crisis.

The Sejm has made it incumbent upon the government to present this month a report on the state of the economy and a programme for stabilizing it, turned to all trade unions and working people with the call to give up new demands, in particular concerning pay rises. The Sejm has called upon all citizens of the country to join in actions for taking Poland out of the deep crisis, ensuring tranquility, order and national security.

Government Plan Approved

LD111944 Moscow in Polish to Poland 1600 GMT 11 Apr 81

[Text] The Polish Sejm has held a session in Warsaw. The deputies discussed the facts presented by the government on the country's situation and on the state of the economy as well as other problems. Our Warsaw correspondent Viktor Olenichev reports:

The main subjects under discussion were the economic and political crises through which Poland is now living and the ways out of these crises. The Sejm met after a considerable increase in the tension caused by the incidents on Bydgoszcz. This was the reason for the enormous interest taken in the session; many people followed the debates on radio and television.

Premier Wojciech Jaruzelski, speaking at the session, declared that the latest events had made it more difficult for the government to implement the program for stabilization, deepened Poland's economic difficulties and adversely affected the moral climate in the country. In particular, in the first quarter alone industry fell short on delivery of goods worth Z75 billion. Exports decreased 23 percent compared with the same period last year. There is a great shortage of food products.

The head of the Polish Government appealed to the deputies and to the entire community to approve the proposal on refraining from all strikes for a period of 2 months. The premier stressed that each new increase in tension could have serious consequences for Poland and [words indistinct] of the country.

Wojciech Jaruzelski accused the extremist elements in Solidarity of trying to create an atmosphere of constant conflict. Whoever attacks the people's power, harms our economic situation and subverts our system is an enemy of socialism, declared the chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic.

Great anxiety was also expressed by deputies--workers, farmers and members of the intelligentsia--who on behalf of their constituents appealed for the creation of a front of commonsense and responsibility to confront the extremism which is pushing Poland towards the brink. The most important condition of stabilizations, it was stated during the discussion, is refraining from strikes. Deputies stressed that trade unions should not only put forward various demands, but also share the responsibility for the fate of the country and participate in solving urgent problems.

The highest organ of state authority supported the government program contained in Wojciech Jaruzelski's report. The program outlines a number of measures aimed at reducing the influence of the crisis on the people's living standards. Primary attention will be paid to agriculture, which should improve the market supplies of foodstuffs. Also envisaged are the limiting of investments, the reduction of the administrative apparatus and the introduction of the stringent economies in all spheres of the national economy.

The deputies also touched on the international aspects of the Polish events, stating that the Western mass media is creating around Poland a climate of peculiar psychosis which is of no help at all in solving the country's problems.

Deputy chairman of the Democratic Party Jan Fajecki highly evaluated the attitude of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries which are rendering Poland efficient and selfless assistance and which believe that the Polish working class and all patriots will be able to tackle the crisis.

GERMAN 'REVANCHIST' GOALS IN POLAND SCORED

LD110744 Moscow in Polish to Poland 1800 GMT 10 Apr 81

[Evgeniy Krishkin commentary]

[Text] The West German Association of Expellees and all sorts of regional associations [ziomkowstwa] have started organizing politico-ideological organizations in many FRG provinces. The first, set up by the Silesian ziomkowstwo, has come into being near Bonn. Another is the association of Gdansk expellees, in Lubeck. Representatives of other resettlers' organizations have also declared their wish to organize centers.

What are the aims of these politicio-ideological centers? In the opinion of chairman of the Silesian Ziomkowstwo, Herbert Hupka, who is also a Christian Democratic Union [CDU] member in the Bundestag, they should contribute toward educating West German youth so that the image of the German Reich within 1937 frontiers does not fade away from their consciousness. In other words, the aim of these centers is to propagandize revisionist demands for territories belonging to other European countires. In this case, it concerns Polish, Czechoslovak and Soviet territories. Besides, the duties of the politicio-ideological centers would include imposing their own interpretation of historical facts on West German schools and universities.

It must be stated that these ziomkowstwa have always marched in the vanguard of FRG reactionary forces, striving to revise the borders established in Europe after World War II.

Suffice it to mention here their opposition to the ratification of agreements signed between Bonn and Moscow, Warsaw, Berlin and Prague at the beginning of the seventies. However, now there is every reason to state that their activities have been intensified. Observers connect this with the situation in Poland having become more complex.

Work programs of West German revisionist organizations for the current year have been put forward in the traditional messages of their leaders. They do not hide that they intend to make use of existing possibilities to increase the chaos in Poland to achieve their own goal: to violate existing European borders. Our aim, Silesian leader Herbert Hupka openly admits, is free Silesia in free Germany, free Germany in free Europe. Chief of the Western Prussian ziomkowstwo, retired General Ratza, and president of the Association of Expellees, Czaja, state practically the same thing. The first is of the opinion that the hopes for a free Europe, in which borders will be abolished, are today more firmly based than before: The second says that the question of Germany remains open in all of this. Some West German papers also play his tune. For instance, the daily BREMER NACHRICHTEN proposed no less than separating Gdansk and turning it into a free city, while the daily DIE WELT AM SONNTAG wants West German credits to be given to Poland only in exchange for Pommerania.

Of course, all this is being said and written only for internal use. Therefore, Polish listeners will wait in vain for such information in programs from Deutsche Welle or Free Europe, or other Western transmitters. Propaganda organs prefer to speak to Polish listeners somewhat differently, almost as defenders of Polish national interests. But, in fact, their goals are the same as those of ziomkowstwo politicians of the likes of Hupka, Czaja, Ratza and others. That is why it is difficult not to agree with the opinion expressed by the correspondent of the West German communist organ UNSERE ZEIT when he wrote sarcastically that the new friends of Poland love her so much that they are even ready to swallow her.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON 16TH CZECHOSLOVAK CP CONGRESS

Brezhnev, Husak View Gifts

LD101958 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1425 GMT 10 Apr 81

[Text] Leonid Ilich Brezhnev and the members of the delegation [to the CPCZ Congress], together with Gustav Husak, today visited an exhibition of the gifts presented by foreign delegations to the 16th CPCZ Congress. They are on display in the Palace of Culture.

A picture by the artist (Ryazanov) is also on display there. It symbolizes joint Soviet-Czechoslovak cooperation in the exploration of space. It was a gift from the CPSU Central Committee to the congress of the Czechoslovak communists.

Closing Session Reported

LD101220 Moscow TASS in English 1134 GMT 10 Apr 81

[Text] Prague, 10 Apr, TASS--The 16th Congress of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia ended here today.

The congress delegates unanimously passed a resolution on the CPCZ Central Committee's report "On the Activities of the Party and the Development of Society After the 15th Congress of the CPCZ and the Further Tasks of the Party". A resolution on the CPCZ Central Committee's draft "The Basic Guidelines for the Economic and Social Development of Czechoslovakia in 1981-1985", and other documents.

The congress elected the leading bodies of the party--its Central Committee and its Central Control and Auditing Commission. At the first plenary session of the CPCZ Central Committee, Gustav Husak was re-elected general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee.

In his final speech at the congress Gustav Husak said that "the 16th Congress of the CPCZ clearly outlined the way of our further advance. We are convinced that the congress will become an important landmark on the way to building a developed socialist society in Czechoslovakia."

"The work of the congress, Gustav Husak went on, "demonstrated the firm determination of our party to contribute in the best possible way toward strengthening the unity and deepening cooperation between the fraternal socialist countries. Our strength and the strength of every fraternal socialist country lies in the socialist community."

"The 16th congress showed again the inviolability of our friendship and alliance with the Soviet Union and the unity of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. We are fully aware that this friendship and alliance are irreplaceable. We shall always guard them as the apple of the eye."

"The Czechoslovak communists shall continue in every way to strengthen the unity and effectiveness of the international communist and workers' movement of all the revolutionary forces and support the just struggle of the peoples for freedom, independence and social progress," he said.

The 16th Congress of the CPCZ was then declared closed. The delegates and guests of the congress sang the Internationale.

Officials Greet Brezhnev

LD101745 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1530 GMT 10 Apr 81

[Text] The CPSU delegation headed by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, which at the invitation of the CPCZ Central Committee took part in the work of the 16th CPCZ Congress, today returned from Prague to Moscow.

The delegation included: Shevardnadze, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee; Rusakov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; Sokolov, member of the CPSU Central Committee and second secretary of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee; Gusev, member of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Saratovskiy Obkom; Aleksandrov, member of the CPSU Central Committee and assistant to the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; and Botvin, member of the CPSU Central Committee and ambassador of the USSR to the CSSR.

At Vnukovo Airdrome the delegation was met by Comrades Andropov, Gorbachev, Grishin, Gromyko, Kirilenko, Tikhonov, Ustinov, Chernenko, Demichev, Kuznetsov, Solomentsev, Kapitonov and Zimyanin; Bogolyubov, Bugayev, Pavlov, Pegov, Smirtyukov, Tsvigun, Tsinev and Tsukanov, members of the CPSU Central Committee; Blatov and Churbanov, candidate members of the CPSU Central Committee; and Losev, member of the CPSU Central Auditing Commission. Among those meeting the delegation was Cheben, temporary charge d'affaires of the CSSR to the USSR.

Also arriving with the delegation was Zamyatin, member of the CPSU Central Committee and head of a department of the CPSU Centeal Committee, and Mogilevets, assistant administrator of the CPSU Central Committee.

BREZHNEV'S FORTHCOMING VISIT TO FRG ANNOUNCED

LD111717 Moscow TASS in English 1700 GMT 11 Apr 81

["On the Forthcoming Visit of Leonid Brezhnev to the FRG"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 11 Apr, TASS--In accordance with an understanding reached, the General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, Leonid Brezhnev, will visit the Federal Republic of Germany this year. The exact date of the visit, acceptable to both sides, will be agreed upon later.

COMMUNIQUE ISSUED ON TIKHONOV VISIT TO AUSTRIA

LD131105 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 Apr 81 p 4

["Soviet-Austrian Communique--PRAVDA headline]

[Text] N.A. Tikhonov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, was in Austria from 6 through 10 April 1981 on an official visit at the invitation of Austrian federal Chancellor Dr B. Kreisky.

Apart from Vienna, the chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and his companions also visited the city of Linz, where they familiarized themselves with industrial enterprises of the firm Voest-Alpine.

The USSR head of government called on Austrian federal President Dr R. Kirchschlaeger and had a friendly talk with him. Talks took place between N.A. Tikhonov and Austrian federal Chancellor Dr B. Kreisky. Greetings and best wishes were conveyed to the Austrian leaders from L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

During the talks between the chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and the Austrian federal chancellor, which took place in a businesslike and friendly atmosphere, the state of cooperation and prospects for the development of Soviet-Austrian relations in various spheres were examined. There was also a broad exchange of opinions on topical problems of the present-day international situation.

Taking part in the talks were:

On the Soviet side--N.P. Fiyubin, USSR deputy foreign minister; N.D- Komarov, USSR first deputy minister of foreign trade; N.N. Inozemtsev, deputy chairman of the USSR Gosplan; M.T. Yefremov, USSR ambassador to Austria; and A.P. Bondarenko, member of the USSR Foreign Ministry Collegium.

On the Austrian side--Dr W. Pahr, federal minister for foreign affairs; Dr J. Staribacher, federal minister for commerce, trade and industry; Dr A. Nussbaumer, secretary of state for the chancellery; Dr H. Seidel, secretary of state for finance; Dr (A. Reithauer), general secretary at the Austrian Foreign Ministry; Dr G. Hinteregger, Austrian ambassador to the USSR; and other officials.

The heads of government noted with satisfaction that USSR-Austrian relations are developing successfully to the mutual advantage of both sides. The consistent expansion of Soviet-Austrian ties convincingly indicates the significance and usefulness of cooperation between states with different social systems.

The important role played in the strengthening of Soviet-Austrian relations by personal contacts between the two countries' leaders, which have become traditional, was noted.

The meetings and talks of L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, with federal Chancellor B. Kreisky in Moscow in 1978 and with federal President R. Kirchschlaeger and B. Kreisky in Vienna in 1979 gave new impetus to bilateral relations and helped to deepen mutual understanding and strengthen trust between the USSR and Austria.

During the talks the chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and the Austrian federal chancellor particularly stressed the significance of the state treaty with Austria, whose 25th anniversary was marked last year in the two states, as well as in other countries. The conclusion of this treaty and the constitutional enshrinement of Austria's status of permanent neutrality, as well as its joining of the United Nations, created--in the sides' firm conviction--a firm foundation for Austria's implementation of a policy of permanent neutrality. This opened up broad opportunities for it to play a positive role in the world arena.

In the discussion of international affairs the main attention was devoted to questions of ensuring peace and preserving detente. The sides expressed serious concern at the increase in international tension and the emergence of new seats of crisis in the world. They agreed that in these conditions energetic efforts are needed to strengthen international security.

The chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers briefed the Austrian partners in the talks on the foreign policy decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and on the concrete proposals put forward at the congress by L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and stressed that they are dictated by the desire to do everything possible to preserve world peace.

The Austrian federal chancellor expressed satisfaction that the Soviet Union firmly advocates the continuation of the international detente process. He welcomed the Soviet side's readiness for dialogue with the Western states and came out in favor of a thorough study of the USSR's new proposals.

The sides agreed that priority significance is attached to ending the arms race, particularly in the sphere of the production of weapons of mass destruction, and to eliminating the seats of crisis which exist in the world. The USSR and Austria advocate the adoption of effective measures aimed at achieving these goals and holding frank East-West dialogue and taking effective steps to create the necessary confidence. As before, the two countries' ultimate goal is the implementation of universal and complete disarmament, embracing both nuclear weapons and conventional types of arms.

The two sides' intention of actively promoting the successful holding of the second UN General Assembly Special Session on Disarmament in 1982 was stressed.

During the talks there was a detailed exchange of opinions on the situation in Europe. The sides believe that the interests of all European states would be served by the deepening of detente, including military detente, and the widening of peaceful cooperation on the continent. The USSR and Austria confirm their determination to consistently and fully implement the Final Act adopted in Helsinki. They are convinced that the process initiated by the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe must be continuous.

It was from this viewpoint that they examined questions relating to the Madrid meeting. In the view of the sides the meeting can end positively and impart new impetus to the strengthening of security and cooperation in Europe if all the participants display good will and a readiness to achieve mutually acceptable and substantial accords on all sections of the Final Act. The USSR and Austria want a decision adopted in Madrid on convening a conference which would examine the military aspects of security in Europe.

In this connection the Austrian side took note with interest of the Soviet proposal on expanding the zone of confidence measures and expressed the hope that it will contribute to the aforementioned decision being taken.

The sides advocate the speediest resumption of talks and the reaching of accords on the limitation and reduction of nuclear arms in Europe.

The heads of government stressed the urgent need for progress at the talks on reducing armed forces and armaments and measures connected with this in central Europe and expressed the hope that all those participating in the talks will make a specific effort to achieve progress.

The sides noted the broad coincidence of their views on the question of the need for an all-embracing Near East settlement on a just and realistic basis. This settlement can only be achieved with the participation of all interested sides and on condition that Israeli forces are withdrawn from all the Arab territories occupied in 1967, the legitimate national rights of the Arab Palestinian people are realized and the security and sovereignty of all states in the region, including Israel, are guaranteed. The USSR and Austria are prepared to cooperate in the quest for a solution of the Near East problem.

The sides stressed the United Nations' important role as an instrument in maintaining peace and international security and in the development of peaceful cooperation among all states and declared their intention to contribute to further strengthening the United Nations on the basis of strict and unswerving observance of its Charter.

Both sides consistently advocate strict observance of the principle of nonuse of force in international relations.

During the examination of questions relating to economic cooperation between the two countries it was noted that Soviet-Austrian trade is developing favorably on the basis of the long-term agreement on trade exchange and payments in 1976-85. There exist real prerequisites for its further growth. The talk participants stressed their readiness to expand trade relations on a more balanced basis and to this end to increase reciprocal purchases of goods taking into account their competitiveness and quality level.

The sides intend to actively contribute to the implementation of the long-term program signed in January 1981 for developing and deepening economic, scientific, technical and industrial cooperation between the USSR and Austria in 1981-90.

They are fully resolved to further increase the rate and volume of economic ties, improve their effectiveness and pay due attention to seeking new ways and forms of collaboration in that sphere. Appropriate recommendations will be submitted to the joint Soviet-Austrian commission on economic, scientific and technical cooperation.

The heads of government stressed the importance of broadening contacts between representatives of various Soviet and Austrian ministries and departments, parliaments, trade unions and women's, youth and other public organizations. The heads of government advocated the intensification of exchanges on a collective or individual basis in the sphere of science, culture and sport and the expansion of tourism.

The sides expressed a mutual desire to expand and improve the contractual-legal basis of Soviet-Austrian relations. An agreement between the USSR and Austria on cooperation in the sphere of public health, an agreement eliminating double taxation of income and property and an intergovernmental agreement on the legal protection of industrial property were signed during the visit.

The chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and the Austrian federal chancellor stated that the talks had been useful and would serve the further successful development of relations between the Soviet Union and Austria in the interests of the peoples of both states of the strengthening of peace in Europe.

N.A. Tikhonov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, invited Austrian federal Chancellor Dr Bruno Kreiskiy to pay an official visit to the Soviet Union. The invitation was accepted with thanks. The date of the visit will be decided through diplomatic channels.

ANALYST SCORES WEINBERGER'S ANTI-SOVIET REMARKS

LD111416 Moscow TASS in English 1410 GMT 11 Apr 81

["The Times Have Changed, Mr Defense Secretary"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 11 Apr, TASS--TASS political news analyst Vladimir Serov writes:

U.S. Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger, who went to West Berlin on an "inspection trip" after the completion of the Bonn session of the NATO Nuclear Planning Group, then made a number of provocative anti-Soviet statements reminiscent of the peak of the "cold war." [sentence as received] Those pronouncements indicated that the defense secretary is discomposed by the fact that in the years of detente the Soviet Union "was not only weakened," as Caspar Weinberger would like it, but "on the contrary grew stronger." He is also displeased with the further strengthening in recent years of the GDR's western frontier, which securely protects the sovereignty of that socialist German state as well as peaceful work of peoples in the entire socialist community. The defense secretary also lamented over the fact that in recent years peoples in a number of African, Asian and Latin American countries have won independence and made a choice in favour of socialism. What the Pentagon chief sees here is not the peoples' striving for freedom and progress but "evil designs" and "the hand of Moscow."

The head of the U.S. Defense Department, who was consumed by nostalgia for those times in which Washington attempted at dictating its will to other peoples with the help of "the big stick" and who had hopelessly lost all sense of reality, resorted to direct threats against the Soviet Union. He discoursed on some "punishment" to which the Soviet Union would be subject if its behaviour in the international scene was not to Washington's liking.

Mr Weinberger seems to have forgotten that the 1980's are not the times of Theodore Roosevelt and not even of Harry Truman, who tried to project U.S. interests all over the world first with the help of gunboats and then with the help of the atom bomb and who used the language of threats and dictation first of all.

But this is not the language one may use in relations with the Soviet Union. The USSR has repeatedly stated its desire to live in peace with all countries, including the United States, and to settle all contentious issues at the negotiating table but it will not tolerate the language of threats.

As far as the "Berlin Wall" which put Mr Weinberger behind himself is concerned, one can say only the following on that score: The wall symbolises the determination of the countries of the socialist community to give a rebuff to the scheming of all those who would like to check for strength the unity and cohesion of those countries. And he who would try to do it will burn his fingers.

BREZHNEV-JALLUD TALKS ASSIST RAPPROCHEMENT

LD111400 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1530 GMT 9 Apr 81

[Aleksey Zlatorunskiy Commentary]

[Text] Leonid Brezhnev, leader of the Soviet Communist delegation to the 16th CPCZ Congress, secretary general of CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium met 'Abd as-Salam Jallud, member of the Libyan Revolution Command Council and head of the delegation of the General People's Congress of the Libyan Jamahiriyah. Their friendly talks dealt with the development of Soviet-Libyan relations and the current international situation.

It is worth mentioning that ties of firm friendship connect the Soviet and Libyan peoples. The USSR warmly welcomed the 1 September Revolution in 1969 and was the first among the superpowers to recognize the new regime which declared as its objective the building of a society based on the principles of social justice.

Comprehensive cooperation between the two countries develops successfully. Soviet experts work with their Libyan colleagues in the various Libyan cities and regions. The generation of nuclear power, metallurgy, prospecting for minerals, and agriculture have become traditional fields for bilateral cooperation. The USSR assists the Libyan people in consolidating its defensive capability and this is important, especially in the circumstances in which the Libyan Jamahiriyah is considered a permanent target for imperialist Zionist and reactionary (?intrigues). The Jamahiriyah is one of the major trading partners of the USSR in Africa. The USSR exports to Libya cement, timber, iron bars, electrical and agricultural machines and other goods needed by the Libyan economy.

The USSR respects Libya's anti-imperialist foreign policy. Libya's positive role is defined in the nonaligned movement and as a member of the Steadfastness and Confrontation Front. The USSR and the Jamahiriyah share identical or similar views on the most important international issues and in particular those concerning the struggle for peace, international security, disarmament and the establishment of a new just international economic order. Both countries call for the establishment of a just and lasting peace in the Middle East on the basis of the liberation of all Arab territories occupied by Israel since 1967 and granting the Palestinians the right to self-determination and estabalishing their own independent state. Meetings of the two countries' leaders, which have become a tradition, substantially assist rapprochement between the two countries and the consolidation of all-round cooperation between them. The decisive proof of this is the friendly talk in Prague between Brezhnev and Jallud.

MOSEYEV COMMENTS ON ISREAELI, U.S. ROLE IN LEBANON

LD101459 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 Apr 81 p 5

[?eport by PRAVDA correspondent R. Moseyev: "Lebanon: The Situation Deteriorates"]

[Text] Beirut, 8 Apr--The situation remains tense in Lebanon. Lebanese President I. Sarkis ordered all the combatting sides in Beirut and Zahlah to cease fire. The artillery bombardment which had started today around midday subsided considerably. A Lebanese Defense Ministry communique indicated that 13 regular soldiers had been wounded in the exchange of fire. Beirut international airport has reopened. Services had been suspended for a while because of the exchange of artillery fire.

What is the reason for the current bout of tension on long-suffering Lebanese soil? Arab commentators unanimously put it down to Israel's flagrant interference in the Lebanese state's internal affairs and Tel Aviv's aggressive policy vis-a-vis the Arab countries.

The facts show that it was Tel Aviv which, through its agents inside Lebanon, provoked armed clashes and in effect tried to pave the way for open intervention. "This is another attempt by imperialist circles to destroy the Palestinian resistance movement, to strike a blow against Lebanese democratic forces, and to subordinate Syria, which is waging a determined struggle against the Camp David agreements, to their interests," a joint statement by the PLO Executive Committee and the Central Political Council of the National Patriotic Forces of Lebanon issued here asserts.

Israel is openly engaged in saber-rattling and is generating an atmosphere of war hysteria over Lebanon. Not a day goes by without Tel Aviv making bellicose statements, the tenor of which shows that the aggressor has not abandoned his expansionist plans vis-a-vis the Lebanese state. In a recent speech, Israeli Foreign Minister Shamir openly threatened to interfere in sovereign Lebanon's internal affairs "if need be," citing the Zionist state's "right" to defend Lebanese Christians.

What this "defense" really consists of can be judged from the tragedy which the south of the country has endured for many years now. The Lebanese Ministry of Information recently published a book entitled "The Nightmare of South Lebanon." By the beginning of 1980, the book states, the Zionists had destroyed more than 35,000 houses and hundreds of hectares of orchards and peasant plots in Lebanon's southern regions. The destruction of roads and municipal services cost the state more than 1.5 billion Lebanese pounds.

The outrages committed by the Zionist military are arousing profound indignation and resolute protests in the world community. Under these conditions, the Lebanese press points out, one cannot fail to notice the unsavory role which the United States is playing on the Lebanese issue. While creating a propaganda ballyhoo about alleged Soviet penetration of the Near East, Washington is a reality inciting Tel Aviv to engage in new military adventures. Extremely significant in this regard, in the local press' view, were the remarks made by U.S. Secretary of State A. Haig during his present tour of the Near East. For example, speaking in Jerusalem, he opnely called on Israel's leaders to take joint action against the Soviet Union, heaped slander on Syria and other Arab states and, in the words of the Beirut newspaper AN-NIDA', called for "military incursion into Lebanon."

Commenting on Haig's remarks, AS-SAFIR, AN-NIDA' and other Lebanese newspapers point out that they reveal the real purpose of the secretary of state's visit.

HAIG ACTING AS PENTAGON EMISSARY ON MIDEAST TOUR

LD100821 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 7 Apr 81 Morning Edition p 5

[V. Matveyev "Political Observers' Notes": " On the Spot Reconnaissance"]

[Text] U.S. Secretary of State A. Haig has set off on his first trip abroad. His destination is certain Near Eastern countries. His aim is strategic. Even before he made his departure from Washington Haig left no doubt that in his talks he will be seeking to further expand the U.S. military presence in the region. And literally from the very first hours of his visit first to Egypt, then to Israel, the U.S. Secretary of State produced a load of talk about the hackneyed theme of the notorious "Soviet threat." Verbal exercises of this nature are the prelude to the main reason for the American official's trip. Listening to him, one might think that the countries whose territory Washington is eyeing cannot manage without military bases or American forces. It is claimed that in offering these "services" Washington is guided by concern for these states' "interests."

Such is the rhetoric. But here is a more straighforward remark on the same theme by the Washington STAR: "Our only national interests in Africa," it writes, "are narrow egotistic ones.... Our interests demand that we have naval bases, tracking stations, manganese, chromium and oil."

Short and to the point. The Washington STAR is essentially only repeating what the U.S. foreign policy leaders themselves are saying at the present time.

It is thought, however, that during his trip to the Near East the State Department chief will observe diplomatic decorum and will not refer so directly to the oil, manganese and chromium. On his arrival in Cairo on 4 April he stated that the American administration wants to strengthen Egypt as a "guarantee of peace and stability in the region."

But this is again only slightly camouflaged rhetoric. If these words are deciphered with the help of the Washington STAR, then it becomes clear the the United States is interested in expanding the American presence in Egypt as a bridgehead for "narrow egotistic interests." In other words the exalted U.S. visitor is acting throughout his Near Eastern mission not only as the chief of the foreign policy department but at the same time as an emissary of the Pentagon and those groupings of big capital whose interests are bound up with exploiting the region's natural resources.

This is why the secretary of state's claims of a mythical "Soviet threat" cannot be turned into a smokescreen to conceal U.S. military penetration in the Near East. Nothing can conceal the visible presence of American aircraft carriers near oilwells where the American monopolies are to this day operating at great profit to themselves.

EGYPTIAN PARTY CALLS FOR PALESTINIAN UNITY

LD121236 Moscow TASS in English 1138 GMT 12 Apr 81

[Text] Cairo, 12 Apr, TASS--The National Progressive (left) Party of Egypt (NPP) has condemned imperialism's and Zionism's dangerous designs aimed at suppressing the Palestinian resistance movement and the national-patriotic forces of Lebanon.

The attempts by the Armed formations of separatists to seize the town of Zahle and the nearby heights reflect their efforts to join the Israeli troops stationed in the occupied Golan Heights and to create in Lebanon's territory a state formation connected with Israel, points out a statement circulated here by the NPP.

The NPP is calling on all Arab countries and national patriotic forces to unite and solidarize with the Palestinian resistance movement, Syria, and the national patriotic forces in Lebanon.

The National Progressive (left) Party sent messages addressed to Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee, and Walid Junblatt, chairman of the Central Political Council of the National Patriotic Forces of Lebanon expressing support for the struggle by the Palestinian people and the Lebanese patriots against the intrigues of Zionism, imperialism and reaction.

SESSION OF PALESTINE NATIONAL COUNCIL OPENS

LD121406 Moscow TASS in English 1314 GMT 12 Apr 81

[Text] Damascus, 12 Apr, TASS--The 15th session of the National Council of Palestine, the highest legislative body of the Palestine resistance movement, has opened here.

Speaking at the opening of the session, President Hafiz al-Asad of Syria said that the Palestine problem was the key one in the Middle East. Without solving this problem it is impossible to establish peace in the region. For this reason, he noted, the Palestinian people's struggle has the support of all peace-loving forces, of the entire progressive mankind. Hafiz al-Asad stressed that bonds of brotherhood and spirited friendship link the Palestinian and Syrian peoples. The question of the Middle East settlement, the Syrian president noted further, is now living through a difficult period. Imperialism and the international reaction are doing everything to hurl back the settlement process, to split the Arab peoples and stifle the Palestinian revolution.

The visit by the U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig to some countries of the Middle East was a new step in the pursuance of this policy. Haig tried to form a military bloc of reactionary regimes, hammering away on the theme of the "Soviet threat" to the Middle East. Haig wanted to deprive the Arab peoples of their most loyal ally--the Soviet Union.

The USSR, the Syrian president said to stormy applause, by its nature cannot be an enemy of the Arab peoples. Giving moral and material support to them, it comes out for a genuine and just settlement of the crisis. As to Washington, it is doing everything to expand the conflict and delay its settlement. There are no and cannot be any friends of the United States among Arabs. Those who state the contrary are henchmen of imperialism and Zionism and this means that they are mortal enemies of the cause of the Arab peoples, Hafiz al-Asad stressed.

Speaking at the meeting the Chairman of the National Council of Palestine al-Fahum stressed that the present session was faced with the responsible task of outlining a concrete program of actions for the forthcoming period, of defining the most effective roads of struggle against the intrigues of American imperialism and its agents in the Middle East, and of working out measures of further consolidating the ranks of the Palestinian revolution. The chairman of the National Council of Palestine expressed deep gratitude to the socialist community countries and first of all to the Soviet Union for invariable support of the Palestinian people's just struggle. The Soviet Union, he stressed, is a true and tested friend of our just cause.

The session was addressed by the Secretary General of the League of Arab Countries Klibi. He stressed that the struggle for a just solution of the Palestinian problem is a cause of the entire Arab nation and sharply criticized the capitulatory deal concluded by the As-Sadat regime with the Israeli aggressor. Klibi noted the anti-Arab nature of the policy of the United States which is giving military and political support to Tel Aviv and thereby aggravating the situation in the Middle East and creating a threat to peace in the whole world.

YSP OFFICIAL RECEIVES BRUTENTS, CPSU DELEGATION

LD121018 Moscow TASS in English 0757 GMT 12 Apr 81

[Text] Aden, 12 Apr, TASS--A.A. 'Abd al-Illa, secretary of the Central Committee of the Yemeni Socialist Party (YSP), head of the International Department of the YSP Central Committee, received a CPSU party officials' delegation led by Karen N. Brutents, deputy head of the International Department of the CPSU Central Committee. The delegation is visiting here at the invitation of the YSP leadership. During the conversation the sides exchanged opinions on matters aimed at further developing relations between the CPSU and the YSP. The situation in the Arab region as well as topical international problems were discussed.

RODIONOV REVIEWS PARTY TASKS IN LIGHT OF CONGRESS

LD091519 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 4 Apr 81 Morning Edition pp 2-3

[Article by Dr of Historical Sciences P. Rodionov, first deputy director of the CPSU Central Committee Institute of Marxism-Leninism: "The People's Revolutionary Vanguard"]

[Text] Delivering his speech at the close of the 26th Party Congress, Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, said these moving words, full of very profound meaning:

"The 26th congress has shown once again that the CPSU is a strong, healthy, mature collective. Communists are really the unbending linchpin of our society, its living soul. They are the people's truly revolutionary vanguard."

The correctness of these words in convincingly evidenced by the whole heroic history of the Soviet state and by our people's achievements of worldwide-historic significance, which are inseparably linked with the indefatigable and fruitful activity of their revolutionary vanguard--the Communist Party created by the great Lenin.

The influence of the CPSU, as the leading and directing force of Soviet society and the nucleus of its political system, on all spheres of social development is constantly increasing. As was pointed out at the 26th congress, the conclusion of fundamental importance that the party's role in the life of society is increasing in the period of developed socialism is undoubtedly true. The Soviet people have achieved inspiring successes under the leadership of the Leninist party.

During the years of the 10th 5-Year Plan a great new step forward was taken in literally all directions of the creation of communism's material and technical base and in all sectors of communist building. As a result there was a considerable increase in the country's national wealth, its production, scientific and technical potential grew, the Soviet state's defense capability was strengthened, and the level of our people's well-being and culture rose.

Compared with the previous 5-year period, there was an increase of hundreds of billions of rubles in the production of national income and industrial output. Despite the difficulties, including unfavorable weather conditions, appreciable successes were also achieved in the development of agriculture. Agricultural production in the last 5-year plan was R50 billion up on the previous one. The average annual grain yield reached 205 million tons, greatly exceeding the indicators of past years. Our cotton growers gathered a record harvest last year.

The results achieved in resolving social tasks also cannot fail to gladden us. During the 5-year plan R334 billion more was spent from the national income on raising the working people's living standards than in the Ninth 5-Year Plan. The scope of housebuilding was huge: 530 million square meters over the 5-year plan. As a result, more than 50 million people improved their housing conditions. Public education, public health, science and culture enjoyed further development.

All these and many other facts of the growth of the people's well-being in fact constitute the practical implementation of our party's program principle: all for the good of man, all in man's name.

Our achievements attest more eloquently than any words that precisely socialism ensures progress in all aspects of the material and spiritual life of society. The Communist Party is the organizer and the chief motive force of social progress.

Life is providing more and more convincing new evidence that the CPSU is leading our people along a Leninist course and worthily fulfilling the role of the political leader of the working class and all working people.

This role, which underwent legislative enshrinement in our state's fundamental law, is founded on the CPSU's high and unshakable prestige among the broadest people's masses, which know well that the party expresses the people's fundamental interests, exists for the people and serves the people.

All the CPSU's revolutionary transforming activity is based on cognition and conscious use of the objective laws of social development in the interests of and for the good of the people.

Analyzing in a profoundly scientific manner the real trends of historical development and the political, socioeconomic and ideological processes occurring in our country and in the international arena, the party, guided by Marxist-Leninist teaching, determines the general prospect of our progress along the road to communism, formulates the USSR's domestic and foreign policy line, directs the people's creative activity and ensures the purposeful and comprehensive development of the country's entire social life.

The Leninist party is characterized by its forward-looking attitude, its scientific, innovatory approach to things and its indefatigable concern for deepening its ties with the people's masses. These features are embodied in the CPSU Central Committee report to the 26th party congress, which Comrade L.I. Brezhnev delivered, in the "Basic Guidelines" approved by the congress for the USSR's economic and social development and in all the work of the historic 26th CPSU Congress.

"We know well from experience both of the past and of the present," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev said at the congress, "that the role of society's leading force does not come about of its own accord. This role is earned and won in the course of a constant, unceasing struggle for the working people's interests. And this role is consolidated by the fact that the party constantly deepens its ties with the people's masses and lives their needs and concerns."

This is what V.I. Lenin taught, and this is how the Leninist party has always acted and now acts. Let us recall: Back at the start of the century our party was a small detachment of revolutionaries obsessed by a dream of the working people's good and happiness. It now numbers within its ranks approximately 17.5 million committed fighters devoted to the cause of communism. The party unites the best representatives of the people and, above all, the working class. Great strength is imparted to the party by the monolithic unity of its ranks and its very close and indissoluble link with the masses.

The party's strength lies in unity with the people! The people's strength lies in unity with with the party, in its leadership! These words of L.I. Brezhnev's at the close of the 26th CPSU Congress are the key to understanding the sources of our insuperable strength.

Unshakable loyalty to Leninist ideological, theoretical, political and organizational principles and comprehensive regard for the urgent requirements of society's social progress were and still are the basis of the party's fruitful activity.

The party can successfully fulfill the role of the leading and directing force of Soviet society and the nucleus of its political system only on condition that its internal life constantly develops and improves. The problems of the growth of the party's influence in society and the development of the party itself are inseparable.

Under the conditions of the growing and increasingly complex tasks of communist building the party itself is also developing as a dynamic organism. It is precisely in the course of this development that the cohesion and activeness of the broad party masses and, in the final analysis, of the whole party, led by the Leninist Central Committee and the Central Committee Politburo headed by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, are constantly deepening and strengthening.

The role of the CPSU is growing on the basis of Marxist-Leninist ideas and principles, on the basis of consistent and strict observance of the Leninist norms of party life, the constant strengthening of the ideological and organizational unity of the party's ranks and the improvement of the style, forms and methods of party work.

In recent years the CPSU has not only grown quantatively but has strengthened still further in the organizational and political respect. As was pointed out at the 26th congress, the CPSU Central Committee and its Politburo and Secretariat have shown constant concern for enhancing the role and responsibility of all party components--from republic, kray and oblast party organs to primary party organizations, which now number more than 400,000 and which function where the fate of all our plans is decided.

The party tirelessly develops intraparty democracy and serves in this respect as a model for all components of our society's political system. It examines and resolves all questions of intraparty life and of economic and ideological-political work in the spirit of true collectivism.

The report-and-election campaign which preceded the 26th CPSU Congress in party organizations took place in an atmosphere of communists' exceptional creative activeness and high business-like efficiency. Some 96 percent of communists participated in party meetings, and approximately 10 million people spoke in the debates. Here, as was pointed out at the 26th CPSU Congress, the contents of the speeches attested to the communists' sense of high responsibility for their work and for everything that is done in the party and the country.

The report-and-election meetings, party conference and union republic Communist Party congresses are the expression of the party's collective reason and broad intraparty democracy, attesting that the party carefully keeps and develops the Leninist traditions of party life. And this was graphically demonstrated by the entire work of the 26th CPSU congress.

But intraparty democracy is democracy of action. V.I. Lenin indicated that "...the sign of a party man is the most energetic, direct and open participation in his party's affairs."

Under modern conditions when the party must solve tasks of an exceptional scope, complexity and significance, these Leninist instructions have a particularly topical ring. An increasing role is being assumed by such moral factors as political maturity, a high communist awareness and discipline, and a heightened sense of personal responsibility for the state of affairs in one's collective and in security as a whole and for implementing the party's general line.

The essence of party leadership, Lenin taught, is the selection of people and the verification of execution. This is why our party, as the Central Committee report to the 26th Party Congress noted, has continued to pay unremitting attention to this important aspect of things and did considerable work in the report period to further improve the composition and placement of leading cadres, improve their skills and also organize the verification of the execution of decisions. At the same time the congress also paid attention to the shortcomings and weaknesses still existing in this respect.

The congress' work as a whole was imbued with a spirit of optimism--the optimism of creators--and at the same time with a spirit of critical analysis of what had been done. The CPSU and its Central Committee can see both the successes and the shortcomings and unsolved problems. The whole course of the 26th party congress' work is new and convincing evidence of this.

The sharp criticism of shortcomings heard at the congress is an eloquent illustration of the indisputability of the tenet that socialism is the most dynamic, continuously developing society and, under the leadership of its revolutionary vanguard--the Marxist-Leninist party--is capable of promptly removing the barriers and obstacles on the complex and difficult but truly victorious path of communist transformation.

The 26th congress pointed to the need to continue to assert in work a spirit of self-criticism and implacability toward shortcomings. This is in full accord with the Leninist proposition that the revolutionary proletariat's party is strong enough to criticize shortcomings in its work openly and to call mistakes and weaknesses plainly by their proper name.

The dialectic of our development is such that the rights of state and social organizations are expanding together with the growth in the party's leading and directing role. The party views the steadfast improvement of socialist democracy, the further development of the masses' creative activity and the broadening of their participation in state and social administration as the main line of Soviet society's movement toward communism.

Noting that the Soviet political system's profound democratism has been expressed in concentrated form in the new USSR Constitution, the 26th congress pointed out that it is essential to continue to improve socialist statehood, democracy and law and order, and the people's control system, and to involve working people more widely in the management of society's affairs.

These instructions from the congress set great and crucial tasks for the soviets of people's deputies at all levels. They are called on to work even more actively and persistently to renew Soviet legislation on the basis of the new Constitution, and to exert effective influence on the solution of the tasks of improving production efficiency and output quality and of ensuring comprehensive economic and social development.

The satisfaction of the working people's urgent needs and requirements, the production of consumer goods, and the development of the services sphere, the 26th congress pointed out, is the party's prime concern. And that is how it must be treated.

Speaking on 1 April at the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium session on the tasks of the soviets of people's deputies stemming from the 26th CPSU Congress decisions, Comrade L.I. Brezhnev emphasized the need to galvanize the entire system of soviets in resolving the tasks set by the party. The CPSU Central Committee, Supreme Soviet Presidium and government resolution on enhancing the soviets' role in economic building should serve as a good incentive to this.

In the period of developed socialism, when the restructuring of social relations on the basis of the collectivist principles intrinsic to the new system is being completed, the significance of Marxist-Leninist theory and its constant creative development is constantly increasing still further and that means that the role of the party as the living embodiment of Marxism-Leninism is constantly being enhanced. And the party displays tireless concern for the development of Marxist-Leninist theory. A grahic new example of this concern was the work of the 26th CPSU Congress and its documents and above all the "CPSU Central Committee Report to the 26th CPSU Congress and the Party's Next Tasks in the Sphere of Domestic and Foreign Policy"--an outstanding document of creative Marxism-Leninism which is making a major contribution to the theory and practice of scientific communism.

The congress resolution on preparation for a new edition of the CPSU program also serves as a convincing testimony to the great significance which our party attaches to the creative development of Marxism-Leninism.

It is well known that V.I. Lenin and the party of communists he created have always attached exceptionally great significance to the elaboration and implementation of the party program as a most important party theoretical and political document. The 26th CPSU Congress, proceeding from the premise that 20 years have elapsed since the adoption of the CPSU program and that great experience of socialist and communist building has been accumulated over this period and new changes and processes have taken place in the international arena, instructed the CPSU Central Committee to make the necessary alterations and additions to the existing party program which on the whole defines correctly the natural laws of world social development and the goals and basic tasks of the struggle of the party and the Soviet people for communism.

The congress instructed the Central Committee to prepare in time for the next party congress a new edition of the program which should provide a profound scientific reflection of the most important changes in Soviet society's life and in world social development and the most important tasks of building communism.

Since the 25th congress the party's theoretical arsenal has been supplemented by a series of important generalizations and conclusions. Of what has been done in theory, the congress mentioned primarily the elaboration of the concept of developed socialism. Relying on this concept, the party has made more precise and specific the ways and timetable for implementing our program goals and has defined strategy and tactics for a long historical period. Works analyzing the experience of world socialism and revealing the natural laws of the world revolutionary process and a number of other research works have been created. At the same time it was pointed out that there are still many problems awaiting solution and the 26th congress set scientists in the social sciences sphere great tasks in the most diverse avenues of theoretical activity.

Our society is strong through the masses' awareness. And the party is tirelessly concerned to improve ideological and political education work.

Measures for the further improvement of this work were defined in the 26 April 1979 CPSU Central Committee resolution, which, as the 26th congress noted, is a long-term document. Essentially, Comrade L.I. Brezhnev said, it is a case of restructuring many sectors and spheres of ideological work and it is essential to ensure that its content becomes more active and its forms accord with people's present-day requirements and needs, that propaganda does not bypass keen topics and that all ideological education work is performed in a lively, interesting manner. This is an essential condition for achieving real unity of the party's ideological-theoretical, political education, organizational and economic work.

Following Lenin's behest that we exert our main influence on international revolution via our economic policy, the party teaches Soviet people to see the organic interconnection between the CPSU's domestic and foreign policy. It is precisely this connection which can be clearly discerned in the 26th CPSU Congress documents. "We intend to focus all our efforts on two interconnected salients," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev said at the closing of the congress, "one of these is communist creation, the other the consolidation of peace. Indeed, this was actually the mandate of the communists and entire people to the party conference delegates. This mandate has now been translated into the language of party decisions."

The 26th congress was an important new historical milestone in our country's life and an event of great world significance. Today the country's entire life, the entire multifaceted creative activity of the party and people are developing under the powerful influence of the congress and its historic decisions.

Under the tested leadership of Lenin's party, the Soviet people, armed with the historic decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress, are marching confidently forward along the path to communism.

KISELEV ADDRESSES BELORUSSIAN PARTY PLENUM

LD111530 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1750 GMT 10 Apr 81

[Summary] The results of the CPSU congress have been discussed at the Belorussian Communist Party Central Committee plenum in Minsk.

"The speaker, Kiselev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Belorussian Communist Party and other speakers stressed that the decisions of the congress will promote a high political and labor upsurge."

The republic's industry has fulfilled the plan for the first quarter ahead of schedule, producing goods worth R75 billion above the plan.

GEORGIAN OBKOMS APPROVE POSTCONGRESS WORK PLANS

LD101057 [Editorial Report] Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian on 2 April publishes on page 2 under the general headline "New Frontiers Ahead" three GRUZINFORM reports from Sukhumi, Batumi and Tskhinvali.

The first, a 500-word report, gives an account of an undated meeting of the Abkhazskaya Oblast party aktiv, and states in conclusion:

"An Abkhazskiy Georgian Obkom plenum was held which approved the Abkhazskiy Georgian Obkom draft long-term plan of basic organizational and mass political measures to fulfill the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the 26th Georgian CP Congress."

The 500-word report from Batumi gives an account of an undated meeting of the Adzharskaya ASSR party aktiv and states:

"An Adzharskiy Georgian Obkom plenum was held which approved the Adzharskiy Georgian Obkom long-term plan of work to fulfill the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress, the 26th Georgian CP Congress and the 36th conference of the Adzharskaya Oblast party organization for 1981-85."

The 300-word report from Tskhinvali describes an undated meeting of the aktiv of the Yugo-Osetinskaya Oblast party organization and concludes:

"A Yugo-Osetinskiy Georgian Obkom plenum was held which approved the Yugo-Osetinskiy Georgian Obkom long-term plan of work to fulfill the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the 26th Georgian Congress for 1981-85."

GRISHIN, OTHERS SIGN AGNIYA BARTO'S OBITUARY

LD091423 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 Apr 81 p 6

[Obituary of "Agniya Lvovna Barto"]

[Excerpts] Soviet multinational literature has suffered a great loss. The writer Agniya Lvovna Barto, holder of Lenin and USSR State Prizes, has died in her 76th year, after a serious illness.

[Signed] V.V. Grishin, M.A. Suslov, K.U. Chernenko, P.N. Demichev, M.S. Solomentsev, M.V. Zimyanin, S.G. Lapin, B.I. Stukalin, Ye.M. Tyazhelnikov, V.F. Shauro, B.N. Pastukhov, Z.M. Kurglova, G.M. Markov, A.M. Roganov, M.A. Prokofyev, N.V. Sviridov, A.V. Fedulova, A.G. Aleksin, A.A. Ananyev, S.A. Baruzdin, A.A. Belyayen, Yu.V. Bondarev, R.G. Gamzatov, Yu.N. Verchenko, Ye.A. Isayev, V.P. Katayen, A.P. Keshokov, V.M. Kozhevnikov, F.F. Kuznetsov, L.M. Leonov, A.A. Likhanov, S.V. Mikhalkov, S.S. Narovchatov, V.M. Ozerov, B.N. Polevoy, M.P. Prilezhayeva, R.I. Rozhdestvenskiy, A.A. Surkov, A.B. Chakovskiy and M.A. Sholokhov.

AMBASSADOR ZHUKOV DIES SUDDENLY IN BRAZIL

LD091419 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 29 Mar 81 Morning Edition p 6

[Obituary of "Dmitriy Aleksandrovich Zhukov"]

[Excerpts] Dmitriy Aleksandrovich Zhukov, a prominent Soviet diplomat, member of the CPSU from 1931 and USSR ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the Federative Republic of Brazil, died suddenly on 24 March 1981 in his 72d year.

[Signed] A.A. Gromyko, V.V. Kuznetsov, N.M. Pegov, G.M. Korniyenko, V.F. Maltsev, I.N. Zemskov, L.F. Ilichev, A.G. Kovalev, S.P. Kozyrev, N.S. Ryzhov, V.F. Stikalin, N.P. Firyubin, Yu.Ye. Fokin, A.I. Grishchenko and Yu.I. Volski.

RADIO REPORTS DEVELOPMENTS FOR 9-11 APRIL

LD120544 [Editorial Report] The following is a compilation of reports on agricultural developments in the USSR carried by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian on 9-11 April. Times of broadcasts are given in parentheses at the end of each item.

9 April

Sowing of grain crops--spring wheat, barley and oats--has been completed in the valleys of Tadzhikistan today. Sowing of sunflower, vegetables, annual and perennial grasses is underway, spring crops will occupy nearly 150 million hectares in the country. (0400 GMT).

10 April

In Kirgizia, sowing of sugar beets has been completed in one-half of the planned areas. Altogether, 27,000 hectares of irrigated, arable land have been set aside for this crop. It is planned to produce 1 million tons of beets on this area. Kirgizia is the only republic in Central Asia which raises sugar beets. Scientists have evolved varieties which are well-adapted to the local conditions. These produce the highest yields in our country, 400 and more quintals per hectare. (0430 GMT)

Ukrainian farms are today completing sowing on the fourth million hectare; this is one-quarter of the spring crop area. Twelve oblasts of the republic have completed sowing of early grains and pulses. Sugar beets are everywhere being sown earlier than last year. Amurskaya Oblast: Spring sowing has begun. Grains will occupy 800,000 hectares. Armenia: Mass sowing of early vegetables has begun in the Ararat Valley. Farmers have pledged to sell the state 320,000 tons of vegetables this year. (0600 GMT)

Sowing of spring grain crops has been completed in Khersonskaya Oblast. (0807 GMT)

Today in the RSFSR the first tractors went out onto the fields of the Central-Chernozem Region. Machine operators of Belgordoskaya Oblast have started selective harrowing of fields for the sowing of spring crops. This spring, only intensive varieties will be planted on Belorussia's potato fields: Planting started today. Mass harvesting of winter rape started today in Checheno-Ingushetia. This high-protein crop occupies some 40,000 hectares in the republic this year, 10 times more than in preceding years. Machine operators are now obtaining 350-400 quintals of green bulk per hectare. Production of vitamin flour from rape has begun. Selective sowing of spring crops has started in the south of the Non-Chernozem Zone of the RSFSR. Winter crops have been dressed on 140,000 hectares. Altogether, almost 500,000 hectares are to be sown to spring grain crops. (1000 GMT)

11 April

Agricultural machinery has gone out into the fields of the Omsk regions adjoing the Irtysh. There was not much rain last autumn, hence great attention is being devoted to retention of melted snow. Dressing of winter rye and perennial grasses with fertilizers is in full swing. The oblast's farmers plan to bring the annual average grain harvest this 5-year plan up to 4 million to 4.5 million tons. Creation of 20,000 hectares of newly sown pasture was completed in the south of Kazakhstan today, grass which can withstand drought and frost has been sown. The first specialized farms in the republic for producing sown fodder crops have been formed. (0600 GMT)

Mass sowing of spring crops began today in the southern and western rayons of Belgorodskaya Oblast. Early grain crops are to be sown on over 400,000 hectares. At the same time, sowing of sugar beets has begun. Previously, beets were sown later and it is intended to increase yields by 30-40 percent by accelerating work. Machine operators in one rayon of Brestskaya Oblast have completed sowing. The first in Belorussia, approximately 150,000 hectares--about one-tenth of the total area--in Belorussia have been planted with grain and pulse crops. (1500 GMT)